CHRONOLOGY;

OR, THE

Hiſtorian's Vade-Mecum.

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EVERY REMARKABLE EVENT

IN

Ancient and Modern Hiſtory,

Is alphabetically recorded, and the Date affixed;

WITH

A Chronological Liſt of the moſt EMINENT MEN in all the Ages of the World.

By the Rev. Dr. JOHN TRUSLER.

This Work gives a more enlarged View of ENGLISH and other HISTORIES than can be comprized in the ſmaller Edition; exhibits the Dates of Creation of all the PEERAGES; the Invention and Progreſs of the ſeveral ARTS, and the Origin of CUSTOMS; alſo a Liſt of the KINGS of every Country, &c. and the STATE-OFFICERS, BISHOPS, &c. for many Years back.

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For the LIBRARY and the USE of SCHOOLS.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

THE HISTORIAN'S VADE-MECUM.

S.

SABBATARIANS kept the ſeventh day holy inſtead of the firſt; Sabbatarian Baptiſt, a mixture of the Baptiſt and Sabbatarian.

Sabbatical year, The firſt, 1444 before Chriſt.

Sabellians, a ſect who roſe in the Eaſt, from Sabellus, about 255, in Ptolemais, a city of Lybia. They reduced the Trinity to the one perſon of the Father, making the other two only emanations or functions thereof.

Sabines, The rape of the, by the Romans, to people their new kingdom, 750 before Chriſt. See Rome.

Sac, Friars of the, firſt appeared in England, 1257; put down by the council of Lyons, 1307. They had their firſt houſe near Alderſgate, London.

Sacheverel, Reverend Dr. ſilenced for three years, March 23, 1710, for inveighing againſt adminiſtration in a ſermon at St. Paul's; died, 1724. See High Church.

Sackville of Drayton, Viſcount, created 1782. (name Germain.)

Sacramentarians, a ſect that firſt (after John Scott, who flouriſhed in 878), oppoſed the doctrine of the real preſence, appeared under Berenger, 1048.

(See Berenger.) The Berengarians afterwards taught the free uſe of the female ſex, married or not. Berenger renounced his errors, 1054.

Sacred firſt added to the king's title, 1603.

Sacrifices firſt proceeded from the invention of men; the firſt offered to God was by Abel, 3875 before Chriſt. This kind of worſhip being typical, ceaſed with the ſacrifice of Chriſt. It was a very ancient cuſtom in Italy to ſacrifice men. This remained till about 250. See Jews.

Saddles in uſe, 304; Henry VII. obliged the nobility to ride on them; ſide-ſaddles firſt uſed in England, 1388.

Sadler's Wells, London, derives its name from a Mr. Sadler, who erected a muſic-houſe near the ſpot, where was a certain well, much frequented, and by the monks of Clerkenwell priory before the Reformation, for the many cures aſcribed to the waters. At the Reformation the well was ſtopped up, on account of the ſuperſtitious uſe made of it in 1683; Mr. Sadler diſcovered it; and, after his deceaſe, one Francis Forcer, a muſician, became proprietor of the Wells and muſic, whoſe ſon ſucceeded him, and here firſt exhibited rope-dancing, tumbling, &c.

Saffron-Walden, firſt chartered by Edward VI.

Saffron plant brought to England in Edward IIId's reign.

Sail-cloth firſt manufactured here, 1599.

Sailors firſt regiſtered in France, about 1670.

St. Agatha, monaſtery, near Richmond, Yorkſhire, founded, 1151.

St. Alban's, the ancient Verulam, is ſuppoſed to have been, when Julius Cæſar took it, 53 before Chriſt, the capital of Caſſibelanus, king of Trinobantes, and more conſiderable in that age than London; monaſtery (Benedictines) built by Offa, king of Mercia, 755; town chartered by Edward VI.

St. Albans, Dukedom of, created 1683. (name Beauclerk.)

St. Andrew's univerſity founded, 1412; St. Leonard's college

college founded, 1524; united to St. Salvator's, 1736; New college, founded, 1536.

St. Anthony of Vienna, Order of Friars, inſtituted, 1095; came over here early in Henry IIId's reign, and had one houſe at London, another at Hereford.

St. Aſaph biſhopric founded, about 560, when the church and palace were built; archdeaconry erected, before 1127; deanery, before 1239.

St. Chriſtopher's ſettled by the French and Engliſh, 1626; taken by the French Feb. 12, 1782; reſtored to the Engliſh, Jan. 20, 1783.

St. David's an archbiſhoprick, 519; removed from Caerleon, 577; became a ſuffragan, 1148; archdeaconry erected, before 1128; cathedral built, 1180; precentorſhip founded, 1225; treaſurerſhip, 1259; chancellorſhip, 1287; palace built, 1335.

St. Edmund's Bury monaſtery, (Benedictines) Suffolk, built, 1028.

St. George of Hatley, Iriſh barony, created 1763. (name St. George.)

St. Germans priory, (Auguſtines) Cornwall, built, 937; town incorporated by 5th of Elizabeth.

St. Helena firſt taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh, 1600; taken by the Dutch, 1673; retaken by the Engliſh the ſame year.

St. Ives, Cornwall, incorporated, 1641.

St. James's palace, formerly an hoſpital, made a palace by Henry VIII. 1531.

St. John of Bletſoe, Barony of, created 1558. (name St. John.)

St. Lucia, firſt ſettled by the Engliſh 1637, ceded afterwards to the French, but taken from them, 1758; reſtored to them again, Jan. 1783. See Martinico.

St. Michael, Feaſt of, inſtituted by Pope Felix III. 487.

St. Michael's Mount monaſtery, Cornwall, erected 1030.

St. Patrick. See Ireland.

St. Vincent's. See Martinico.

Saints Tutelar. St. George of England and Portugal, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland,

land, St. David of Wales, St. Dennis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Padua, St. Mark of Venice, St. Colman of Auſtria. See George St. Spain, Patrick St.

Salamis in Cyprus, built 1176 before Chriſt.

Salic law, by which women were excluded from inheriting, confirmed in the reign of Pharamond of France, 424. It was a regulation of the Salii, a people who lived on the banks of the Sale in Germany.

Saliſbury, Richard Neville, earl of, wounded, and taken priſoner at the battle of Wakefield, and beheaded at Pontefract, 1461.

Saliſbury, Counteſs of, neice to Richard III. the laſt of the Plantagenets, beheaded, for taking part with cardinal Pole, againſt the reformation, May 27, 1540.

Saliſbury, Sally, a noted proſtitute, died in Newgate, Feb. 25, 1724.

Saliſbury, Earldom of, created 1605. (name Cecil.)

Saliſbury biſhopric formed, by uniting thoſe of Sherborne and Wilton, 1071; deanery erected, about 1091; cathedral finiſhed, 1258; town chartered by Henry III; hoſpital for clergymen's widows founded, 1683. See Church Service.

Salt duties formed, June 15, 1702, revived 1732.

Salt, ſpilling it, the preſent ſaying that it is unluky is derived from the Roman Auguries, it having been thought unlucky in thoſe days. See Soothſaying.

Salt mines, Staffordſhire, diſcovered 1670.

Saltaſh, Cornwall, incorporated by 35th Charles II.

Salton, Scots viſcount, Title of, created 1445. (name Fraſer.)

Saltwood caſtle, Kent, firſt built by the Romans.

Salute, Naval; that of other nations lowering the topſail to a Britiſh ſhip of war, firſt enjoined by king Arthur; it has continued ever ſince.

Samaria taken 721 before Chriſt, 390 years after the revolt of Jereboam, Ezekiel iv. 5.; deſtroyed by Salmanazar, 121 before Chriſt.

Samnite war ended, 272 before Chriſt, having continued 71 years. The Samnites were from the Sabines, and inhabited the kingdom of Naples.

Sampſon

Sampſon pulled down the temple of Dagon, and deſtroyed 3000 Philiſtines, 1117 before Chriſt, having been the avenger of Iſrael 20 years.

Sancta caſa, or the holy houſe of Loretto, pretended to have been brought there by angels from Paleſtine, 1291.

Sanctuaries, or places privileged for the ſafety of offenders, according to Servius were firſt eſtabliſhed at Athens; but others ſay Cadmus firſt eſtabliſhed them on the building of Thebes; were firſt granted by king Lucius to our churches and their precincts. (See Lucius, vol. 2.). St. John's, of Beverley, Yorkſhire, was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons; St. Buriens, in Cornwall, alſo by Athelſtan, 935; Weſtminſter, by Edward the Confeſſor; and St. Martin's le Grand, London, 1529; aboliſhed, for great crimes 1534; totally, 1624.

Sandal caſtle, Yorkſhire, built, 1317.

Sandford caſtle, Dorſetſhire, built, 1540.

Sandgate caſtle, Kent, built, 1540.

Sandown caſtle, near Deal, erected by Henry VIII.

Sandwich, Earldom of, created 1660. (Mountague.)

Sandwich built, 957; ſeaport deſtroyed by an earthquake, 1580.

Sandys, of Ombersley, Barony of, created, 1743. (name Sandys.)

Saracens conquered Mauritania, 696; conquered Spain, 712; 70,000 ſlain in battle by Ramirus king of Spain, 844; under Abubeker, Omar Othman ſubdued Arabia, Syria, Perſia and Egypt; made inroads into the Greek empire, and carried their victorious arms into Medea, Chaldea, India, and Tartary, from 714; held Spain for many ages, but were driven out of France, 726; infeſted Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, Majorca, Crete; founded in Africa the kingdom of Fez, Morocco, and Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and became maſters of Conſtantinople, May 29, 1453. See Spain, Bagdad, Rem. Occur. *anno* 1139.

Sanquir, Lord, of Scotland, hanged at Weſtminſter, for being acceſſary to murder, 1612.

Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards, 1303, in whoſe

poſſeſſion it was till 1708, when it was taken by an Engliſh Fleet, and given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king. The firſt king was Victor, who abdicated the throne, in favour of his ſon, 1730, and attempting to recover it, was thrown into priſon, where he died, 1732. Order of Annunciata inſtituted, 1362. See Savoy.

Sardis, City of, burnt by the Athenians, 504 before Chriſt. This made the Perſians invade Greece.

Sark iſland conquered by the Engliſh in queen Elizabeth's reign. See Jerſey.

Sarum. See Church Service.

Satellites, four of Saturn's diſcovered by Simon Mayer, 1609; Ring diſcovered by Huygens, 1634, its fifth ſatellite diſcovered by *ditto*, 1655; three of Jupiter firſt diſcovered by Galileo, 1610.

Satire, a ſpecies of poetry of Roman origin, invented about 230 before Chriſt.

Saturn, Temple of, founded, and the feſtivals called Saturnalia, adopted at Rome, 407 before Chriſt. They were celebrated in Italy long before the building of Rome, were held in December, in memory of the golden age under Saturn. Theſe were the ſource and origin of the chriſtmas feſtivals.

Saturnalia. See Saturn.

Savignians, Order of, founded in the foreſt of Savigni, France, about 1105; Vitalis the founder came into England, 1120; this order was united to the Ciſtercians, 1148.

Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonenſis, which ſubmitted to the Romans, 118 before Chriſt. The Alemans ſeized it in 395; the Franks, 496. It ſhared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of Earl. Amadeus VIII. earl of Savoy, ſolicited Sigiſmund, emperor of Germany, to erect his dominions into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417. The late duke having taken Sicily in 1713, by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, was made king of that country, but, by the peace of Utrecht, changed it for Sardinia, 1714. The dukedom of Savoy is now the king of Sardinia's

ſecond title. Order of Annunciade inſtituted, 1362; of St. Maurice, ditto, 1572. See Sardinia.

Savoy, London, a palace in Hen. IIId's reign, built 1245; made an hoſpital 1509.

Sawley abbey, Yorkſhire, built 1147.

Sawmills firſt erected near London, 1633, but afterwards demoliſhed.

Saxo Grammaticus wrote the Daniſh hiſtory, 1170.

Saxons, The ancient, were pirates, and inhabited three ſmall iſlands at the mouth of the Elbe, and ſome part of the ſhores of the Baltic; arrived in England, 449, having been invited over by the Britons; for they applied to Rome for aid againſt the Scots, and were refuſed; eſtabliſhed 582, when the Heptarchy took place, (ſee Heptarchy.) The famous wars againſt Henry, commenced about 1075.

Say and Sele, Barony of, created 1624. (name Twiſleton.)

Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand before Porſenna, for having accidentally killed his ſecretary, when he deſigned to have ſlain *him*; 508 before Chriſt.

Scalds were Gothic bards.

Scales, Lord, murdered by a ferryman, Auguſt 19, 1460.

Scales invented by Phidon, 869 before Chriſt, were firſt hung in ſuch a manner, that the buyer, in the reign of Henry III. had an advantage of 10 or 12lb. in the 112lb.

Scandinavia, (ſo called before the firſt century,) that part of Europe now Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.

Scarborough caſtle built, 1140; rebuilt, 1170, Cliff ſunk and the ſpaw removed Dec. 18. 1737.

Scarborough, Earldom of, created 1690. (name Lumley.)

Scarlet, Art of dying, invented, 1000; colour ſaid to be firſt found by Drabel, about 1624.

Scarſdale, Barony, created 1761. (name Curzon.)

Scenes firſt introduced into theatres, 1533.

Sceptre, The, is an enſign of royalty of greater anti-

tiquity than the crown. Tarquin the elder was the firſt who aſſumed the ſceptre among the Romans.

Schomberg, Duke of, a Dutch general, came over with William III. landed in Ireland with an army, Auguſt 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Scio, anciently Chios, ſold by the Greek emperor to Genoa; in the poſſeſſion of the Turks, 1566.

Sclavi, an ancient people of Scythia Europea, who about 518, quitting their native country, ravaged Greece, and eſtabliſhed the kingdoms of Poland and Moravia, and at laſt ſettled in Illyria, which thence took the name of Sclavonia. The Poles, the Muſcovites, Bulgarians, Corinthians, Bohemians, Hungarians, Pruſſians, Scabians, &c. are deſcendants of the Sclavi, and the Sclavonic is the common mother of their ſeveral languages.

Scot. See Sacramentarians.

Scotch money the ſame as in England, till 1345.

Scotland, anciently Caledonia. The Scotch diſpute the priority with the Iriſh, holding themſelves as an elder branch of the Scythians, the firſt of men. (See Ireland.) Hiſtory of began 328 before Chriſt, when Fergus I. was ſent over by the people of Ireland; received the chriſtian faith, 212; though it was firſt taught by ſome of the diſciples of St. John the apoſtle, who fled here under the perſecution of the emperor Domitian Scots; and Picts united under one monarchy, by Keneth II. the 69th king, and called Scotland, 838; this begins the ſecond period of the Scottiſh hiſtory; divided into baronies, 1032; invaded by the king of Norway, near Loch Lomond, 1263; on the death of Alexander III. was diſputed by 12 candidates, who ſubmitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1285, which gave him an opportunity to conquer it; it was not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314; its records loſt; its regalia and crown taken and brought to England, with the coronation chair, now in Weſtminſter abbey, 1296; no archbiſhoprick till 1466. (See Biſhops.) The Highland broadſword introduced under James III. by Andrea Ferrara,

rara, a Spaniard; first general assembly of the church held, Dec. 20, 1560; earl of Murray regent, 1567; earl of Lenox regent, July 12, 1570; earl of Mar regent, Sept. 6, 1571; earl of Morton regent, Nov. 24, 1572; in conveying the public records from London by sea they were all lost, 1660; invaded by the Spaniards, 1719. See Union, Mary Queen of Scots, James I. &c. Murray, Lenox, Morton, vol. 2. Scots, Culdees, Episcopacy, Articles.

Scots (which, in Celtic, implies vagrants), and Picts, two tribes, divided Britain, as early as the reign of Constantine; the Scots inhabited the hills, the Picts the plains. See England, Picts, Scotland.

Scribes and Pharisees, Sect of, commenced 31 before Christ.

Sculpture supposed to be invented, about 1900; according to Pausanias it was brought to the highest perfection between 560 and 440 before Christ; it continued in this state about 110 years, when it began insensibly to decline, but it started again into being about the year 1555. See Carving.

Scutage, the first tax levied in England, to pay an army, 1159.

Scythians, The, were the ancient people of Tartary, and indeed all the Northern parts of Europe, as Norway, Sweden and Russia.

Sea-fight, with the French, when 200 of their ships were taken, laden with wine, 1297.

Between the English and French, when the latter had 400 vessels sunk, with the loss of 30,000 men, 1340.

Between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1350.

Between the English and the Flemings, when the latter were defeated, 1371.

Between the Spaniards and English, when the latter were defeated, 1372.

Between the Spanish, French, and Flemish fleets and the English, when the latter were defeated, 1387.

When 80 laden French ships were taken by the English, 1389.

Sea fight.

Off Milford Haven, when the Engliſh took 14 and deſtroyed 15 French ſhips, 1405.

Off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the earl of Warwick, Nov. 1459.

On the coaſt of Britain, between the Engliſh, under Sir Thomas Knevet, and the French, under Primauget, when both the admirals ſhips were burnt, 1512.

Between the Engliſh, under Sir Edward Howard, and the French under Prejeant, when the former were beaten, and Howard ſlain, April 25, 1513.

In the channel, between the Engliſh and the French, when the lattter were defeated, 1455.

Again, when the French loſt 1000 men, 1549.

Off Calais, between the Engliſh and the Spaniſh Armada, 1588. The Spaniards beaten, with the loſs of 17 ſhips, and 5000 men.

Between the Dutch and the Spaniards in the Bay of Gibraltar, when the latter were beaten, and 19 ſhips, 35 captains, and 2800 men were loſt; the Dutch were very much inferior in force, yet loſt but two ſhips, and 250 men; the two Admirals were ſlain, April 25, 1607.

In Dover road, between the Engliſh, under Blake, and the Dutch, under Tromp, June 29, 1652; the Engliſh beaten, and 6 ſhips loſt.

In the Downs, with the Dutch, under the the ſame Admirals, when ſix Engliſh ſhips were taken, Nov. 29. 1652.

Near Portland, with the Dutch, under the ſame admirals, when the Dutch were beaten, with the loſs of 11 ſhips of war, and 30 merchant ſhips, Feb. 18, 1653.

Again, near the coaſt of Flanders, when the Dutch were beaten, and loſt 17 ſhips, June 2, 1653.

Again, to the loſs of the Dutch, when Tromp was killed, and 30 ſhips loſt, July 29, 1563.

Off Cadiz, between the Engliſh, under Blake,

Sea-fight.

Sea-fight.

and the Spaniards, when 2 galleons were taken, worth two million pieces of eight, Sept. 1656.

4. At the Canaries, where Blake deſtroyed the Spaniſh galleons, April 20, 1657.

One hundred and thirty ſail of Dutch merchantmen were taken by the duke of York, before war was declared, Nov. 1664.

Between the Engliſh, under the duke of York, and the Dutch, under Obdam, when the Engliſh conquered, and the Dutch loſt 19 ſhips, the Engliſh only one, June 3, 1665.

Again, when the earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war, and two Eaſt India ſhips, Sept. 4, 1665.

Between the Engliſh, under the duke of Albemarle, and the Dutch and French joined, which laſted four days, June 1, 1666; the Engliſh loſt 9 ſhips, the Dutch 15.

At the mouth of the Thames, between the Engliſh, under prince Rupert, and the Dutch, under Ruyter, 80 ſail each, when the former were victorious; the Dutch loſt 24 men of war, and 3 admirals killed, July 26, 1666.

Dutch fleet ſailed up the Medway, almoſt as far as Chatham, and deſtroyed great part of the Engliſh fleet, June 11, 1667.

Near Martinico, with the French, when their ſhips were burnt, June 25, 1667.

Again, when 150 merchantmen, and two Dutch men of war were taken in the Uly, Auguſt 8, 1667.

Twelve Algerine pirates deſtroyed by Sir Edward Spragg, 1671.

At Solebay, between the Engliſh and French joined, under the duke of York and Marſhal D'Etrees, and the Dutch, under Ruyter, when the Dutch retired, May 28, 1672.

Again, on the coaſt of Holland, between the combined fleets, under prince Rupert and D'Etrees, and the Dutch, under Ruyter, May 28, 1673.

Again, under the ſame commanders, June 4, 1673.

At the mouth of the Texel, under the ſame commanders, when the Dutch were beaten, Aug. 11, 1673.

Sea-fight.

Sea-fight.

Off Tangiers, between the Engliſh and the Moors, which laſted eleven days, Nov. 7, 1679.

Engliſh and Dutch, under lord Torrington, beat by the French, off Beachy head, June 30, 1690.

French beat off La Hogue, by Rook, May 19, 1692. They loſt 21 of their largeſt ſhips of war.

Off St. Vincent, when the Engliſh and Dutch were beaten by the French, with great loſs, June 16, 1693.

Spaniards and French beat, with the loſs of 20 ſhips, by the Dutch and Engliſh, under Sir George Rook, near Vigo, Aug. 15, 1702.

Off Carthagena, between the French and Engliſh, under admiral Benbow, Aug. 19, 1702.

Off Malaga, between the French and Engliſh, when the former were defeated, Aug. 24, 1704.

At Gibraltar, when the French loſt 5 men of war, Nov. 5, 1704.

Off the Lizard, when the Engliſh were defeated, Oct. 9, 1707.

When admiral Leake took 60 veſſels laden with proviſions for the French army, May 22, 1708.

Near Carthagena, when admiral Wager deſtroyed a fleet of galleons, May 28, 1708.

Spaniſh fleet deſtroyed, by Sir George Byng, off Cape Paſſaro, in the Mediterranean, Auguſt 11, 1718.

Off Toulon, between the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the Engliſh, under admiral Mathews, Feb. 9, 1744.

Off Cape Finiſterre, when the French fleet was taken by Admiral Anſon, May 3, 1747.

At the Iſle of Aix, when Hawke took ſix French men of war, Oct 14, 1744.

The Alcide and Lys, French ſhips, taken by Capt. Howe, off Newfoundland, June, 1755.

Off Cape Francois, when ſeven French ſhips were defeated by three Engliſh, Oct. 21, 1757.

When admiral Pocock defeated D'ache in the Eaſt Indies, April 29, 1758, the French had 600 men killed and wounded, the Engliſh only 118; again, Aug. 3, 1758, when the French had 540 killed and

Sea-fight.

wounded, the Engliſh only 147; again, Oct. 26, 1759.

De la Clue, French Admiral, defeated by Boſcawen, off Ceuta, Aug. 18, 1759, three French ſhips of the line were taken, and two burnt.

Off Belleiſle, between the Engliſh, under Hawke, and the French, under Conflans, when the latter were beaten, Nov. 1759; one French ſhip of the line was taken, two ſunk, and two burnt, this and la Clue's fleet were deſigned to invade England, the Engliſh loſt two ſhips of the line.

When admiral Keppel took three French frigates and a fleet of merchantmen, Oct. 9, 1762.

On Lake Champlain, between the Engliſh and Americans, when the latter were beaten, Oct. 11 and 13, 1776.

Off Breſt, between the Engliſh, under Keppel, and the French, under the duke of Chartres, when the latter were beaten off, July 27, 1778.

Off Cape St. Vincent, betwen 18 ſail of Engliſh, under Sir George Rodney, and 13 ſail of Spaniſh ſhips, under Langara, when the latter was beaten; 5 ſail of the line taken, one blown up, and two deſtroyed, Jan. 16, 1780.

Off Martinico, between the Engliſh, under Sir George Rodney, with 21 ſail, and the French, under Comte de Guichen, with 25 ſail, when the French were beaten, April 17, 1780. The Engliſh had 120 killed, 153 wounded.

Off *ditto*, between *ditto*, May 15 and 19, 1780, when the Engliſh had 68 killed, and 293 wounded.

At St. Jago, between the Engliſh, under Commodore Johnſon, and the French, under Monſ. de Suffrein, when the latter were beaten, April 16, 1781.

Off Martinico, between the Engliſh, under Sir Samual Hood, and the French, under De Graſſe, April 29, 1781.

Off Dogger Bank, between the Engliſh, under Parker, and the Dutch, under Zoutman, when near 400 were killed on each ſide. The Dutch had one ſhip ſunk, Auguſt 5, 1781.

Sea-fight.

Off Cape Henry, near Cheaſapeak Bay, in America, between the Engliſh, under Graves, and the French, under Du Barras, Sept. 5, 1781.

In the Eaſt Indies between nine ſail of Engliſh ſhips, under Sir Edward Hughes, and eleven of the French, under Monſ. Suffrein, Feb. 17, 1782.

Ditto between eleven ſail of Engliſh, and eighteen French, under the ſame commanders, April 12, 1782.

Ditto between eleven ſail of Engliſh, and twelve of French, under the ſame commanders, July 6, 1782.

Ditto off Trincomale, between twelve ſail of Engliſh, and fifteen ſail of French, under the ſame commanders, Sept. 3, 1782; the French had 412 killed, and 676 wounded, the Engliſh 77 killed, and 233 wounded.

Off Martinico, between the Engliſh, under Sir George Rodney, with 37 ſhips, and the French, under Count de Graſſe, with 36 ſhips, when the latter were beaten; the French admiral with ten ſhips taken, one blown up and three ſunk; the Engliſh had 230 killed, and 759 wounded, the French loſt, in killed and wounded, near 3000, April 12, 1782.

Off Gibraltar, between the Engliſh, under lord Howe, and the combined fleets of France and Spain, Oct. 20, 1782.

In the Eaſt Indies, between eighteen ſail of Engliſh, under Sir Edward Hughes, and fifteen of the French under Monſ. Suffrein, June 20, 1783.

Sea-water made freſh by an experiment, Jan. 1752.

Sealing of writings is very ancient. (See 1 Kings, xxi, Daniel vi, Eſther viii, Jeremiah xxi.) Firſt introduced here 1085; ſealing of letters with wax, brought in here by the Normans. It was practiſed by the Greek emperors. The kings of France we know ſealed their grants about 769. See Seals.

Seals not much in uſe with the Saxons, but they ſigned parchments with the croſs, (the illiterate do ſo now), impreſſions of lead being affixed. There was a ſeal of Edward the Confeſſor's at Weſtmin-

ſter, about 1188, he being the firſt king here, that put ſeals to his charters, in imitation of the Normans. Coats of arms were not introduced into ſeals, till 1218. See Sealing of writings, Signing a deed.

Second Sight. The firſt on record that had this gift, was St. Columba, who left Ireland to preach the goſpel to the Picts, 565.

Secretary of ſtate, not ſo called till 1559; did not ſit at the council board, till queen Elizabeth's time; ſecretary of ſtate's office eſtabliſhed 1530.

Sedan chairs introduced by the duke of Buckingham, about 1581; firſt uſed in London 1634, ſir Sanders Duncomb having obtained the ſole privilege of letting out a certain number for 14 years.

Seder Olam, the great and leſſer, are two chronicles, in Hebrew; the greater begins with the creation, and ends with the year 122, and is the work of R. Joſa, ſon of Hhelpeta of Tſippora, who lived about 130; the leſſer is an abridgment of the greater, brought down to the year 522. An edition of theſe was printed at Amſterdam, in 1711.

Sefton, Iriſh earldom of, created 1771. (name Molyneux.)

Segovia, The aqueduct near, was erected by the emperor Trajan.

Sejanus, the wicked miniſter of Tiberius, put to death, for aſpiring to the empire, 31.

Seleucia, 40 miles from Babylon, built by Seleucus, 293 before Chriſt. See Seleucus.

Seleucidæ, Era of, or of contracts, is a computation of time, beginning from the eſtabliſhment of the *Seleucidæ*, a race of Greek kings, who ſucceeded Alexander the great, in Syria; the firſt year of this era is the year 312 before Chriſt. It was called era of contracts by the Jews, they, as ſubject to the kings of Syria, being obliged to follow their method of computing in all contracts.

Seleucus became maſter of Babylon, 312 before Chriſt, from which time is reckoned the Jewiſh era of the *Seleucidæ*, or contracts. See Seleucia, Era.

Self murder was faſhionable in the reign of Tiberius,

numbers putting themſelves to death, to avoid the perſecution of the emperors, from 20 to 34.

Selkirk, Scots earldom of, created 1646. (name Douglas.)

Semple, Scots viſcount, Title of, created 1488. (name Semple.)

Senate, The firſt, diſtinct from the Areopagus, formed at Athens by Solon. See Solon.

Senegal taken by the Engliſh, from the French, May 1, 1758; ceded to the French, Jan. 20, 1783.

Sengenneth caſtle, Glamorganſhire, ſuppoſed to be built by Edward I.

Sennacherib, 185,000 of the army of, ſlain by an angel in one night, 710 before Chriſt.

Sepulchre St. Order of, (Canons) inſtituted before 1104. They fell into decay, and had only two houſes at the diſſolution.

Serapis and Iſis, The temple of, demoliſhed, by order of the Roman ſenate, 52 before Chriſt; but after the death of Cæſar it was reſtored, at the public expence, and the worſhip introduced 146.

Serene Highneſs, from *ſerenitas*, originally an Eaſtern title, given to the emperors, ſavouring of the indolence inſpired by the climate. The prince of Condé was the firſt that took this title of late years, 1640. Such alſo were the ancient titles of *Manſuetudo* and *Tranquillitas*.

Serjeant. The firſt mention made of law ſerjeants, or countors, is in the ſtat. Weſtm. 1. 3 Edw. I. c. 29. though Matt. Paris in his life of John II. abbot of St. Albans, which he wrote 1259, ſpeaks of countors as an order of advocates well known. See Inns of Court.

Sermons penned in a canting ſtyle, about 1662.

Servant act paſſed, laying a tax on men ſervants, 1777; improved, 1781; again, 1785; on women ſervants, 1785.

Seſſions, Lords of, in Scotland, firſt appointed by James V. of Scotland, 1532.

Seſterce, The Roman, equal to a little more than two-pence Engliſh; the larger ſeſterce was equal to 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Engliſh.

Sethians,

Sethians, a ſect who held Seth to be the true Chriſt, aroſe 190.

Settlement, Iriſh act of, paſſed, 1662; repealed, 1689.

Severn, The, turned from its channel, by a great piece of land moving from its place, and croſſing the current near Bildewas bridge, Shropſhire, May 27, 1773.

Sewdley caſtle, Glouceſterſhire, built, 1442.

Sewin's Land, New Holland, diſcovered by the Dutch, 1622.

Seymour, Sir Thomas, lord high admiral, who married Catherine Parr, Henry VIIIth's widow, March, 1548, and brother to the protector, beheaded on Tower-hill, for caballing againſt his brother, March 20, 1549.

Shafteſbury, Dorſetſhire, built by Alfred, 897; incorporated by Elizabeth.

Shafteſbury, Earldom of, created, 1672. (name Cooper.)

Shannon, Iriſh earldom of, created, 1756. (name Boyle.)

Shap monaſtery, Weſtmoreland, founded, about 1189.

Shaving. See Tonſure.

Shebat, the eleventh month of the Jews eccleſiaſtical year, anſwering to part of our January and February.

Sheffield, of Dunamore, Iriſh barony, created, 1780. (name Holroyd.)

Shekel, an ancient Hebrew coin, equal to two ſhillings, and nine pence half-penny, ſterling.

Shepherd, James, a coachmaker's apprentice, hanged for plotting to take away the life of George I. March, 1717.

Sherard of Letrim, Iriſh barony, created, 1727. (name Sherard.)

Sherborne, Dorſetſhire, made a biſhop's ſee, from Wincheſter, by Ina, 705; united to Wilton, 1071; both tranſlated to old Sarum ſoon after, thence to Saliſbury, 1218; caſtle built, 1107; church rebuilt between 1459 and 1504.

Sherborne, Barony, created 1784. (name Dutton.)

Sheriffs of counties firſt nominated by William the

Conqueror, 1079; the preſent mode of appointing them has been followed ſince about 1461. Anciently, in England, ladies were ſheriffs. In 1414, on account of the wars, there were not reſpectable perſons enough to ſerve the office. Fifty ſheriffs of London appointed in one day, 35 of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.

Shillings firſt coined in England, 1505; among the Engliſh Saxons, a ſhilling implied 5*d.* afterwards 16*d.* and often 20*d.*

Ship. Sailing ſhips are ſaid to be the invention of Janus. The firſt ſeen in Greece, arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 before Chriſt; the firſt double decked one built in England, was of 1000 tons burden, by order of Henry VII. 1509; it was called the great Harry, and coſt 14,000*l.*; before this, 24 gun ſhips were the largeſt in our navy, and theſe had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Decharges, a French builder at Breſt. See Navy.

Shipbroke, Iriſh earldom, created, 1777. (name Vernon.)

Ship-money, a tax to equip a fleet, firſt levied, 1007; demanded by Charles I. 1632, which gave riſe to all his troubles; declared illegal, 1641.

Shoes of the preſent faſhion firſt worn here, 1633; the buckle not uſed till Charles IId's reign. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1467.

Shoplifting act paſſed 11 William IIId, 1699.

Shore, Jane, miſtreſs to Edward IV. did penance at St. Paul's for adultery, 1483.

Shoreham, Borough of, disfranchiſed, for bribery, 1770.

Shorthand invented and firſt taught (according to Plutarch) by Cicero.

Shoulderknots were worn in Charles IId's reign.

Shovel, Sir Cloudeſly. See Accidents.

Shrewſbury monaſtery (Auguſtines) founded, 1033; caſtle built, 1084; archdeaconry of, erected, about 1140; town burnt (50 houſes), April 1, 1774.

Shrewſbury,

Shrewſbury, Earldom of, created, 1442. (name Talbot.)

Shrove Tueſday was obſerved as a feſtival, before 1440.

Shuldham, Iriſh barony, created, 1776. (Shuldham.)

Sicily. Firſt peopled from Italy, 1292 before Chriſt. The ancient inhabitants of this iſland were the Sicani and Etruſcans. A prince of Arragon took poſſeſſion of this iſle, and thus formed a kingdom of it, diſtinct from Naples, 1286. See Phalaris, Agathocles.

Sicyon, The kingdom of, ended 1130 before Chriſt.

Signals at ſea contrived by James II. when duke of York, 1665; afterwards improved by the French commander Tourville, and admiral Balchen, who was loſt in the victory.

Signing a deed, The term of, was uſed inſtead of ſubſcribing, from the general ſtate of ignorance in the 9th century, when kings and perſons of great eminence, not being able to write their names, ſigned their charters, &c. with the croſs.

Sileſia loan ſubſcribed, 1734; ceded to Pruſſia, by the treaty of Breſlaw, 1742.

Silk, Raw, firſt made by a people of China, called Seres, 150 before Chriſt; firſt brought from India, 274; a pound at this time, was worth a pound of gold; the art of fabricating it taught at Conſtantinople, by two Indian monks, 536; the manufactory of, introduced into Europe, 551; firſt worn in dreſs, 4155; firſt ſilk manufacture in France, 1521; firſt worn by the clergy in England, 1534; manufacture introduced in France generally by Henry IV. 1602; broad ſilk manufactured from raw ſilk in England, 1620; brought to perfection by the French refugees in London, 1687.

Silk-throwing mill invented and fixed at Derby, by Sir Thomas Loombe, 1719.

Silk-worms eggs firſt brought into Europe, 527.

Silver firſt coined in Rome, 269 before Chriſt.

Silver-handled knives, ſpoons, and cups, a great luxury, and but little plate of any ſort, 1298.

Silures. See England.

Simnel, Lambert, a baker's ſon, was made to perſonate the earl of Warwick, Richard IIId's nephew: he went over to Ireland, and there ſo impoſed on the people, that he was crowned king, under the title of Edward VI. 1436; but the king ordering Warwick, who was then a priſoner in the Tower, to be publicly ſhewn, the impoſture was diſcovered; but not till Simnel had invaded England with an armed force, which he did, and gave the king battle at Stoke, 1487, where Simnel was taken priſoner; he was too contemptible to excite Henry's reſentment, he therefore pardoned him, and made him one of his ſcullions.

Simon, St. and St. Jude, Feaſt of, inſtituted, 1091.

Singing eſtabliſhed in churches, 67; choir ſervice introduced into churches by St. Ambroſe, during the reign of Conſtantine, about 360. This was amended about 230 years after, by pope Gregory the great. The Gregorian chant prevails in the Roman church to this day. The choral ſervice was firſt introduced here at Canterbury, by St. Auſtin, and was confined to the churches of Kent, till archbiſhop Theodore came over in 668, when it ſpread over the whole kingdom, and continued general till the reformation; queen Mary laboured to re-eſtabliſh it, but the act of uniformity in Elizabeth's reign overruled it. On the reſtoration of Charles II. it was revived, and has ſince uniformly continued.

Sinking Fund. See Bank Stock.

Sion college founded by Dr. Thomas White, 1623; incorporated, 1664.

Sion houſe, Middleſex, was a convent of Brigentines, built by Hen. V. 1413. Their revenues were 1945*l.* *per annum*. See Brigentines.

Sur-names, The uſe of, introduced by the Normans, to diſtinguiſh families; appointed to be taken in Scotland, by a parliament, at Forfar, 1061; firſt uſed in England about 1072; began to be in general uſe through England, and firſt among the nobility, 1200; many of the moſt common, ſuch as Johnſon, Thomſon, Wilſon, Dickſon, &c. were taken by the Flemings, who were naturalized here, 1435.

Siſters,

Siſters of the ſociety of Jeſus, an order, chiefly to attend the ſick, eſtabliſhed in France, 1626.

Sivan, the third month of the Jewiſh eccleſiaſtical year, anſwering to part of our May and June.

Sixteen, Faction of, at Paris, aroſe in 1587.

Skipton caſtle, Yorkſhire, built, ſoon after the conqueſt.

Slanes. See Letters of Slanes.

Slaves, The laws of, ſettled by Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, 692; ſlave trade, epoch of the, with the Portugueſe, 1443; with the Engliſh, 1562. See African Company, Negroes.

Slavery commenced immediately after the deluge; (See Gen. ix. 25.) though ſome ſay under Nimrod, he being the firſt perſon who made war, and of courſe made captives; for captivity was the firſt origin of the right of ſlavery.

Sleepers, Seven, their fabulous reſurrection placed in 425. Theſe were ſeven young men, who, in the times of Paganiſm, were ſuppoſed to have been ſhut up in a cavern in Africa, by order of the emperor Decius, and to have ſlept 187 years, till the cave was accidentally opened in the days of chriſtianity, when the ſleepers were reported not to be ſenſible of having ſlept more than a few hours. Many very reſpectable writers ſuppoſe this to be true.

Slingſby, Sir Henry, governor of Hull, with Dr. Huet, beheaded on Tower-hill, for conſpiring againſt Oliver Cromwell, June 8, 1658.

Smerwick haven, Ireland, fortified, 1578.

Smugglers act paſſed, 1736; amended, 1781.

Smyrna built, by the people of Cumæ, 1050 before Chriſt; deſtroyed by an earthquake, 1040; again, 1688.

Sneezing. The cuſtom of ſaluting thoſe who ſneeze, very ancient, even in the time of Ariſtotle.

Snow for eleven days, 1672.

Soap firſt manufactured in London, 1524. Before that time this city was ſerved with mottled ſoap from Briſtol and abroad; its price was then 1*d.* per lb.

Social war, contrived by Druſus to reconcile all orders of the Roman people, began 90 before Chriſt.

Society,

Society, American philoſophical, inſtituted, Jan 2, 1769.
Antiquarian incorporated, Nov. 2, 1751.
Amicable, Engliſh, chartered, 1706.
Artiſts, *ditto*, Feb. 26, 1764.
Arts and ſciences inſtituted, 1753.
Clergymens widows, Ireland, eſtabliſhed, 1749.
Dublin Society incorporated, 1750.
Humane, England, inſtituted, 1774.
Iriſh working ſchools incorporated, Oct. 1733.
Marine, England, eſtabliſhed, 1756.
Medical of London, inſtituted, 1752.
Ditto, Crane Court, *ditto*, 1773.
Ditto, of phyſicians *ditto*, about 1764.
Ditto, for improvement of medical knowledge eſtabliſhed, 1782.
Muſical, eſtabliſhed, 1738. called royal, 1785.
Promotion of chriſtian knowledge eſtabliſhed, 1699.
Propagation of the goſpel incorporated, 1701.
Ditto, New England, *ditto*, Feb. 7, 1662.
Reformation of manners formed, 1698.
Royal inſtituted, Dec. 30, 1660; incorporated, 1663.
Royal Accademy eſtabliſhed, Dec. 10, 1768.
Seamens widows incorporated, Oct. 13, 1732.

See Charities, Academies, Hoſpitals.

Socinus, founder of the Socinians, who deny the divinity of our Saviour, 1555; born, 1525; died, 1562.
Sock, The, was worn by the comedians in Rome, 50 years before Chriſt, as the fitteſt covering for the feet in dancing.
Sodom burnt, 1897 before Chriſt; Lot aged 64.
Sodomy is ſaid to have been brought into England by the Lombards, who are ſuppoſed to have borrowed it from the Bougres or Bulgarians.
Sodor and Man biſhoprick, founded, 447. See Man.
Soiſſons, The congreſs of, June 14, 1728.
Solar ſyſtem invented by Pythagoras, the Samian, 500 years before Chriſt; revived by Copernicus; eſtabliſhed by Sir Iſaac Newton.

Solar year found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, by Dionysius, of Alexandria, 285; introduced by Julius Cæsar, 45 before Christ.

Soldiers forbidden, by act of parliament, to be quartered in private houses, Sep. 1679.

Solomon born, 1033; succeeded his father David on the throne, 1015; laid the foundation of his temple, May 21, 1012; finished it, 1005; dedicated it, Friday Oct. 30, 1000; finished his palace, 991; wrote his Ecclesiastes, 981; died 975 before Christ.

Solomon's islands discovered by Alvarez de Mendoca, 1527.

Solon, who gave laws to Athens, and the seven wise men, flourished in Greece, 620; Solon died, 558 before Christ, aged 80.

Solway Moss, Cumberland, began to flow, Nov. 15, 1771.

Somers isles discovered, 1503; named and settled, 1609.

Somerset, Henry Beaufort, duke of, beheaded at Hexham, May 15, 1464, for joining Henry VIth's queen against Edward IV; his son beheaded at Tewkesbury for the same offence, May 6, 1471.

Somerset, Dukedom of, created 1546. (Seymour.)

Somerset, Edward, duke of, maternal uncle to Edward VI. chosen protector, 1547; deprived, for taking the whole administration of affairs into his own hands, and sent to the Tower, 1549; pardoned, 1550; committed again, 1551, for a plot against the life of Dudley duke of Northumberland, who succeeded him in the protectorate; beheaded, Jan. 22, 1552.

Somertoncastle, near Newark, Lincolnshire, built, 1305.

Somerville, Scots barony of, created 1436. (Somerville.)

Sommers, of Eversham, Barony, created 1784. (Cocks.)

Sondes, Barony of, created 1760. (name Watson.)

Sooth-saying, The invention of, is generally attributed to the Chaldeans; from them the art passed to the Grecians, thence to the Tuscans, and from them to the Latins and the Romans.

Sorbonne. See Academies.

Southam, Warwickshire, burnt (40 houses), March 25, 1742.

Southampton,

Southampton, Barony of, created 1780. (Fitzroy.)

Southampton old town deſtroyed, 1338; Watergate built ſoon after; eaſt gate and walls built, 1338; weſt gate, ditto, 1532.

South-ſea company began, 1710; act paſſed, and fund eſtabliſhed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720, when, by an artifice, 100*l.* ſtock roſe, in July, to 1000*l.* Every perſon of property became ſtock-jobbers, and many thouſands were ruined.

Southwark annexed to London, 1550; the monaſtery, St. Saviour's (Auguſtines) built, 1098; fair aboliſhed, 1762.

Southwell minſter, Neots, founded, 630.

Southwell palace, Newark, Notts, built, 1518.

Southwell, of Caſtle Mattreſs, Iriſh viſcount, created 1776. (name Southwell.)

Sovereign, a piece of Engliſh gold coin, value 20*s.* 1532; value 24*s.* 1550; value 30*s.* 1552.

Spain was firſt civilized by the Phœnicians, who poſſeſſed great part of it; theſe called in the Carthaginians; it was afterwards invaded by the Rhodians; the Carthaginians however made new conqueſts, 239; and after the deſtruction of ancient Tyre, became the moſt powerful in this country.

Conquered by the Romans, 206 before Chriſt.

Grenada and Andaluſia was the Bœtica of the Romans, and the reſt of Spain the province of Tarragona.

The kingdom of the Viſigoths founded, 567.

The Goths and Vandals overturned the Roman power, 409, and continued in poſſeſſion of it, till it was conquered by the Saracens or Moors, in 712; the male line of the ancient Gothic kings was loſt in the death of Veremond III. king of Leon, 1037, when the crowns of Leon and Caſtile were united; the other chriſtian princes were of the houſe of Navarre, the firſt king of which died, 880.

It was governed by viceroys from the Saracen Califfs, till the viceroy Abderame or Almanzor ſeized the ſovereignty, about 765. His court, and that of his ſucceſſors was at Cordova.

St.

Spain.

St. James, the tutelar ſaint of Spain, ſince the finding of the apoſtle's body, in the 9th century.

The ambition of the nobles ſo encreaſed with the troubles, that many of them aſſumed the title of king, as of Toledo, Valentia, Saragoſſa, Seville, &c. 1026; hence the multitude of titles annexed to the crown of Spain.

The kingdom of Arragon took place, 1636, by a diviſion which the king of Navarre made of his dominions among his ſons; Ramire was the firſt, ſo that the three kingdoms of Navarre, Caſtile, and Arragon, were in the poſſeſſion of three brothers.

The Roman ritual was received in Arragon, 1071; in Caſtile, 1079.

Holy brotherhood inſtituted, 1260.

Kingdom of, founded, by the union of the two crowns of Caſtile and Arragon; the queen of Caſtile having married Ferdinand II. king of Arragon, 1480, who aſſumed the title of Catholic Majeſty.

By the conqueſts of Navarre and Grenada, Ferdinand put a complete end to the dominion of the Moors in this country; Navarre was conquered in 1512, 468 years after it had been ſeparated from the crown of Caſtile.

The faction of Beaumont and Gramont, an oppoſition of two families, took place in Navarre, 1258, and was not extinguiſhed till 1514.

Eſcurial began building, 1562.

Loſt the ſeven united provinces, 1579; though it poſſeſſed the ten other provinces, called the Low Countries, till the battle of Rammilies, 1706. See Low Countries.

A confederacy of European powers againſt Spain and the Emperor, under Henry IV. of France, 1610.

Fuero Juzgo code of laws enacted by Chindasvindus, 642; that called *Les uſages*, formed by the count of Barcelona, 1060; *Fuero de Caſtilla*, by Alphonſo IX. 1211; *Fuero real*, by Alphonſo X. 1254; *Siete partidas*, by Alphonſo XI. 1347; *Recopilacion*, by Philip II. 1567; *Nueva ditto*, by Philip IV. 1665; *Noviſſima ditto*, by Philip V.

Spain.
1723; who reſigned his crown to his ſon, Dec. 1724; on his ſons death he reſumed it.
Orders:—of St. Jago, inſtituted, about 1175; of Alcantara, 1177; of Truxillo, 1227; military order of Monteſa, by James II. of Arragon, 1317; of St. George, 1318; of La Scama, 1420; Golden Fleece, by Philip, duke of Burgundy, 1429.
See Milan, Naples, Vandals, Saracens, Charles V. Moors, Hamilcar, Catalonia, Valencia, Toledo, Inquiſition, Cordova, America, Infante, Rem. Occur. *annis* 1015, 1760.
Spain, New. See America.
Spalatro, in Dalmatia, The cathedral church of, part of the palace of Diocleſian, who retired there, 305. See Diocleſian.
Sparta founded by Spartus, ſon of Phoroneus, king of Argos, 1718; its name changed to that of Lacedemon, 1488; kingdom of began, 1102; in its meridian, 400; became a Roman province, 71 before Chriſt; but now belongs to the Turks. See Argos, Lycurgus, vol. 2.
Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. Seymour was the firſt not bred to the law, 1675. See Parliament.
Spectacles invented by Spina, 1299. Plot ſays by R. Bacon.
Spencer, Earldom of, created 1765. (name Spencer.)
Spenſers. Father, ſon, and grandſon, noblemen.—The father hanged at Briſtol by the rebellious barons, aged 90, Oct. 1326; the ſon, favourite to Edward II. hanged at Hereford, by the ſame party, Nov. 24, following; the grandſon beheaded at Briſtol, for conſpiring againſt Henry IV. 1400.
Sphere, The, invented by Archimedes.
Spinning-wheel invented at Brunſwick, by Jurgen, 1530. See Diſtaff.
Sponſors. See Baptiſm.
Sports allowed on Sunday evening, and a book of, publiſhed by James I. 1617; Charles I. publiſhed a book on the occaſion, 1633; which was burnt by the hangman, 1643.

purs in uſe, before 1400. Stadium,

Stadium, The Roman, was equal to a furlong, the 8th of a mile.

Stadtholderſhip made hereditary in the Orange family, 1747.

Stafford, Sir Humph. for rebelling againſt Henry VII. beheaded at Tyburn, 1486.

Stafford caſtle built by William the Conqueror.

Stafford, Marquiſate of, created, 1786. (name Gower.)

Stafford, Lord, beheaded on a charge of plotting againſt the life of Charles II. 1680.

Stair, Scots earldom of created 1633. (name Dalrymple.)

Stamford, Earldom of, created 1628. (name Grey.)

Stamford, Lincolnſhire, once a city and univerſity; caſtle built, 922; chartered by Edward IV.

Stamp duties inſtituted, June 28, 1693; encreaſed, 1756; again, 1776; began in Ireland, March 25, 1774; ſtamp-act, America, repealed, March 18, 1766.

Standing while the goſpel is read, ordained, 406.

Stanhope, Earldom of, created 1718. (name Stanhope.)

Stanley, Lord chamberlain, who put the crown on Henry VIIth's head at Boſworth, and others, beheaded, Feb. 15, 1495, as abettors of Warbeck's impoſture. See Warbeck.

Stannary court, held in Cornwall, Auguſt, 1750; again, 1753.

Staples-inn, London, eſtabliſhed, 1415. See Inns of Court.

Stapleton, biſhop of Exon, murdered in London, by an inſurrection of the people, for ſiding with the court, 1326.

Star caſtle, Scilly, built, 1593.

Star chamber, Court of (when cauſes were tried by the privy council), inſtituted, 1487; aboliſhed, 1641. The number of judges of this court was from 26 to 42; the lord chancellor preſided, and had the caſting voice.

Starching of linen firſt brought into England by Mrs. Dinghen, of Flanders, 1554.

Stationers company, their firſt charter, 1556; ſecond, 1558.

Statuary. Dædalus was the firſt among the Greeks, about 1200 before Chriſt; the art perfected by Phidias. See Braſs.

Statutes of Clarendon made, 1164; of Marlborough, 1269; the, firſt printed, and in Engliſh, 1483; prefixing titles to them firſt took place, 1487. See Preambles.

Staves; The cuſtom of our great officers carrying white ones, as enſigns of their places, is derived from the fine ſpear of wood, given as a preſent to ſuch of the Roman ſoldiers, as had ſignalized themſelves in battle.

Stawel, Barony of, created 1690. (name Legge.)

Steam engine, for raiſing water, &c. invented, 1618.

Steel-yard, London, was originally a place for the merchants of Almaine to depoſit grain, naval ſtores, &c. Henry III. gave this company great privileges, 1232; but Edward VI. ſuppreſſed them.

Stephen, King, third ſon of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, by Stephen, earl of Blois, ſucceeded his uncle Henry I. and crowned Dec. 1135, in the abſence of Maude; reduced Normandy, 1137; ſummoned by his brother, the biſhop of Winton, to appear before a ſynod at Weſtminſter, Auguſt, 1139; defeated, and taken priſoner at Lincoln, by the earl of Gloceſter, Maude's brother, 1141, and put in irons, in Briſtol priſon, but releaſed, on an exchange for Gloceſter, who was taken at Wincheſter; made peace with Henry, Maude's ſon, 1153; died of the piles, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 49; was buried at Feverſham, and ſucceeded by his ſecond couſin, Henry II. duke of Normandy, ſon of Maude, by the earl of Anjou. See Matilda, Maude.

Stephens, Mrs. rewarded for her medicine for the ſtone, 1738.

Stews, Public. See Brothels.

Stirling,

Stirling, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Alexander.)

Stockholm, City of, began to be built. 1253; burnt (1000 houſes), 1751; again (250 houſes), Auguſt 31, 1759. See Sweden, Academies.

Stocking-frame invented by the reverend Mr. Lee, about 1589.

Stockings, Silk, a Spaniſh invention, firſt worn by the French king, 1543; firſt worn in England by queen Elizabeth, 1561; firſt knit in worſted here, 1564, the faſhion of rolling them over the knees left off in France, 1716.

Stonehenge, ſuppoſed to be built by Amb. Aurelius, 461.; others ſuppoſed it was a place of worſhip among the Druids; but it was moſt likely a place where the Saxons elected their chiefs or kings. There are two or three ſuch places in Denmark and Sweden.

Stoney Stratford burnt (50 houſes), April 19, 1736; again (150 houſes), May 6, 1742.

Stops not invented till the 15th century; the colon not being uſed till 1580; the ſemicolon not till 1599.

Storm in ſeveral parts of England, wind S. W. eſpecially at Winchelſcomb, Gloceſterſhire, where the ſteeple of the church was thrown down by thunder and lightning, and the crucifix, with the image of the virgin broken to pieces, Oct. 5. 1091. During the above, a thick ſmoke darkened the ſky.

Another, wind S. W. that threw down 500 houſes in London, and unroofed Bow church, October 17, 1091. At Old Sarum, the ſteeple and many houſes were blown down.

One, that blew down the chimney of the chamber where the queen and her children lay, at Windſor, and her whole apartments were ſhaken and torn. Oaks in the park were torn up by the roots, and all was accompanied with ſuch thunder and lightning, as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251.

At Chriſtmas, a weſterly wind overthrew ſeveral

Storm.

houſes and public buildings, tore up trees by the roots, &c. 1330.

When king Edward was on his march within two leagues of Chartres, a moſt dreadful hurricane aroſe, with thunder and lightning, and hailſtones ſo large, as killed inſtantly 6000 of his horſes, and 1000 of his beſt troops, 1359.

A hurricane threw down many houſes, deſtroyed cattle, and rooted up trees, 1389; this was preceded with a great mortality, eſpecially among youth, and after that a famine.

A guſt of wind blew off the leads of the Grey Friar's church, London, and almoſt beat down the whole ſide of a ſtreet called the Old Exchange, Nov. 25, 1438.

The day Oliver Cromwell died, there aroſe one ſo dreadful, that it extended all over Europe, and ſeemed to threaten a wreck of nature, 1658.

One, 1662.

So dreadful a one, as frightened the whole kingdom: the houſes in London ſhook, and many fell. The water roſe to a great height in Weſtminſter-hall, and London bridge was choaked up with wrecks: fourteen ſhips of war were loſt, and 1500 ſeamen. The damage at London was computed at one million ſterling, Nov. 26, 27, 1703.

One, 1716.

One, Nov. 1, 1740.

One at Charleſtown, South Carolina, that overflowed the town, and almoſt deſtroyed it and the neighbourhood, Sept. 15, 1752.

An uncommonly dreadful one at Malta, that killed and wounded near 200 perſons, Oct. 29, 1757.

One at the Havannah, when 96 public edifices, and 4048 houſes were deſtroyed, and 100 perſons loſt their lives, Oct. 25, 1768.

Very dreadful one in the Caribbee iſlands, Aug. 31, 1772.

One in the north of England, when three of the

Storm.
the Dublin pacquets foundered at ſea, Oct. 19, 1775.
Another violent one, off the coaſt of Holland, Nov. 14, 1775.
One, in the Weſt Indies, that did incredible miſchief to St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and other Weſt India iſlands, Oct. 10, 11, 1780.
One, in Jamaica, that did great miſchief, Aug. 26, 1785. See Jamaica, Tempeſt.

Stormont, Scots viſcount, Title of, created 1621. (name Murray).

Stourton, Barony of, created 1448. (name Stourton.)

Stourton, Lord, hanged for murder, 1557. See Ferrers, Dacres.

Stow, Archdeaconry of, erected, about 1213.

Strabane, Iriſh viſcount, Title of, created 1701. (name Hamilton.)

Strafford, Thomas, earl of, fell a ſacrifice to unpopularity, and was beheaded May 12, 1641, aged 48.

Strange, Barony of, created 1299. (name Murray.)

Strangford, Iriſh viſcount, Title of, created 1628. (name Smythe.) Preſent Lord diſqualified from voting in the houſe of peers, for offering to ſell his vote, April 1784.

Stratflour abbey, Cardiganſhire, built, 1164; rebuilt, 1238.

Stratford upon Avon incorporated by Edward VI; burnt, Auguſt 1, 1614; monaſtery built, in 1700; Jubilee, Sept. 6. 1769.

Strathmore, Scots earldom of, created 1606. (name Lyon.)

Straw uſed for the king's bed, 1234.

Straw, Jack. See Penal Laws.

Streatham, Surry, Mineral ſpring of, diſcovered, about 1659.

Struenſee and Brandt, Counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April 18, 1772, for intriguing with their queen.

Stuart, the family of, began to reign in Scotland, in Robert II. 1370.

Stuart, Arabella, daughter of Charles, earl of Lenox, who was grandſon to Margaret II. Q. of Scots, eldeſt

ſiſter to Henry VIII. and of courſe, couſin-german to James I. declared lawful heir to queen Elizabeth, 1602; a conſpiracy was formed the year following in her favour, but ſhe died a priſoner in the Tower, 1616. See Raleigh.

Stucco work, an invention of the antients, and brought to perfection by the Romans, revived, 1550.

Studley priory, Warwickſhire (Auguſtines) founded in Stephen's reign.

Sturgeon. The cuſtom of preſenting to the king ſuch as are caught in the Thames, is ſuppoſed to ariſe from its being a royal fiſh, and the Thames ſturgeon being the king's property.

Style altered at Rome, by adding January and February to the other ten months, and making the year conſiſt of 365 days, 709; again, by Auguſtus Cæſar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Auguſtus, 8 before Chriſt; the year began to be reckoned from Lady-day, 1265; ſtyle altered again, at Rome, by taking 12 days off the calendar, 1582; the Gregorian ſtyle received at Paris, by taking off 10 days, Dec. 15, 1582; again, at London, by taking 11 days off the calendar, September 2, 1752. The Ruſſians ſtill adhere to the Julian year. See the Preface.

Succeſſion, The bill of, paſſed, that excludes Roman Catholicks from the throne, 1689; ſettled on the houſe of Hanover, June 12, 1700.

Sudbury, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower-hill, June 14, 1381.

Sudbury, Archdeaconry of, erected, about 1126.

Suetonius, Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the iſle of Angleſea, the Mona of the Romans, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, who headed the Britons, burnt London, then a flouriſhing Roman colony, and ſlew 70,000 Britons the ſame year. See Boadicea.

Suevi, anciently the people of Luſace, in Upper Saxony; took the name of Viſigoths, on ſettling

in

in Spain, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the Oſtrogoths, eſtabliſhed in Italy, 419.

Suffolk, Archdeaconry of, created, before 1127.

Suffolk, Earldom of, created 1603. (name Howard.)

Suffolk, William de la Pole, duke of, whoſe ſon was the firſt huſband of Henry VIIth's mother, murdered in his paſſage to France, for being an enemy to his country, May 2, 1450.

Suffolk, Edm. de la Pole, nephew to Richard III. beheaded, 1513, for conſpiring againſt Henry VII.

Suffolk, Duke of, father to lady Jane Grey, beheaded, for attempting to ſet his daughter on the throne, Feb. 17, 1554.

Sugar was firſt diſcovered in the Eaſt Indies; no mention of it till 625; firſt brought into Europe, about 1150; an attempt was made to grow it in Italy, but not ſucceeding, the Spaniards and Portugueſe carried it to America, about 1510; firſt refined in England, 1659.

Sumatra and Malacca diſcovered by the Portugueze, 1511; viſited by the Spaniards, 1521.

Sun ſtood ſtill at the command of Joſhua, 1454 before Chriſt; ſpots of, firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Scheiner, 1611; a ſpot, more than thrice the earth's ſize, paſſed its centre, April 21, 1766.

Sunday ſchools eſtabliſhed, 1785.

Sunday appointed to be obſerved, 321.

Sunderlin, Iriſh Barony, created 1785. (name Malone.)

Sun-dials are ſaid to be invented by Thales, 558; though we hear of the dial of Ahaz, (Iſaiah 38) 756; the firſt erected at Rome, by Papirius Curſor, when time was divided into hours, 293 before Chriſt.

Sundridge, Barony of, created 1766. (name Campbell.)

Sun-fire-office firſt projected, 1707.

Superior courts eſtabliſhed in France, Feb. 22, 1771.

Superſtition triumphant through the whole chriſtian world, about 1000.

Supremacy. The firſt prince that ſhook off the yoke of

of Rome, and ſettled the ſupremacy in himſelf was Henry VIII. 1533. See Oath, Pope.

Surat, India, built, 1660; taken, 1759.

Surgeons exempted from ſerving on juries, out of reſpect, 1513. This gave riſe to the opinion, that they were excepted againſt, on account of the barbarity of their profeſſion. See Barbers.

Surgery, art of, introduced into Rome 219 before Chriſt.

Surinam an Engliſh ſettlement, from 1654; exchanged with the Dutch for that of New-York, 1667.

Surplice firſt worn by pagan prieſts, brought into the church of Rome by pope Adrian, 796.

Surry, Hen. Howard, earl of, beheaded on Tower-hill, Jan. 19, 1547, on a falſe charge of aſpiring to the crown; the duke of Norfolk, his father, was alſo condemned, but the death of Henry VIII. ſaved him.

Suſſex, Earldom of, created 1717. (name Yelverton.)

Sutherland, Scots earldom of, created 1457. (name Sutherland.)

Sutton-Colfield, Warwickſhire, chartered by Henry VIII.

Survey of England made, by order of Alfred; again, by William the Conqueror, 1080.

Swanſea caſtle, Glamorganſhire, built, about 1113.

Swearing, The vice of, introduced 1072.

Sweating ſickneſs, a native of Great Britain. It firſt began, 1485, in Henry VIIth's army, when he landed at Milford Haven. It raged in London from September 21 to the end of October. Happened again, 1506; again, ſo that in ſome towns half the people died; in others, a third, 1517, it carried off the patient in three hours; again, 1528, when people died in ſix hours; again, 1529; again, 1551.

Sweden, anciently Scandinavia; kingdom of, began, 481; united to the crowns of Denmark and Norway in 1394, till 1525, when Guſtavus Vaſa expelled the Danes, and till which time the crown was elective; chriſtianity introduced there, 829; nobility

bility maſſacred, Nov. 8, 1510; Lutheraniſm eſtabliſhed there by Guſtavus Vaſa, about 1525, popery aboliſhed, 1528; the crown declared hereditary, 1544; the title of count and baron introduced, 1560, no nobility there before; Chriſtina, queen of, born, 1626; began her reign, 1632; reſigned the crown, 1654; died at Rome, 1689; Charles XII. began his reign, 1700; made priſoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years protection there, 1713; French faction of the ſtates, about 1538; conſpiracy for altering the government, when counts Brahe and Horne were beheaded, 1756; revolution in the government of, and made abſolute, Auguſt 13, 1772; order of Seraphims founded, 1334; of Brician, 1366; of Amarante, 1645. See Guſtavus Adolphus, Stockholm, Denmark.

Sweyn, king of Denmark, invaded England, and drove Ethelred II. out, 1013; he was proclaimed king of England, but died Feb. 2, 1014, at Gainſborough, and was buried at York.

Switzerland inhabited formerly by the Helvetii, who were ſubdued by Cæſar, 57 before Chriſt; it remained ſubject to the Romans, till again conquered by the Alemans from Germany, 395; theſe were driven out by Clovis I. of France, 496; became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 888; given by the laſt king of Burgundy to the emperor of Germany, 1032, to which it belonged, till the Swiſs Cantons were formed, 1307; their form of government made perpetual by themſelves, 1315, and ratified by other powers, 1649; Swiſs ſoldiers firſt in the pay of France, 1480; order of the Bear founded, 1213. Six of the Cantons are proteſtants, the reſt Roman catholicks. See Griſler.

Swords conſecrated by Pope Sergius V. 1009. See Ruffs, Oath.

Sybils, certain women, ten in number, who foretold future events, flouriſhed, about 715 before Chriſt. They are ſaid to have foretold the coming of Chriſt. See Oracles.

Sydney

Sydney college, Cambridge, founded by F. Sydney, counteſs of Suſſex, 1598. (13 fellows.)

Sydney of Leix, Iriſh barony, created 1768. (name Coſby.)

Sydney, Barony, created 1783. (name Townſhend.)

Sympathetic powder, for ſtopping the blood, diſcovered by Sir K. Digby. See Digby.

Synagogue, The great, conſiſting of 120 elders, firſt appointed, at the return from the Babyloniſh captivity, 537 before Chriſt.

Synod, The famous, when deputies were ſent from all the reformed churches in Europe to Dort, in Holland, to adjuſt the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, 1618. The firſt national ſynod, or meeting of the biſhops here, was at Hertford, 673; the laſt was held by Cardinal Pool, 1555.

Syracuſe, The city of, founded by Archias, a deſcendant of Hercules, about 761; taken by Marcellus, 212 before Chriſt.

Syria was a powerful nation, about 900, and continued ſo, till the king of Aſſyria took Damaſcus, and made the people ſubject to his empire, 740; conquered by Alexander the Great, 322, and became again independent, about 312, till it was made a province of Rome by Pompey, 65 before Chriſt; conquered by the Saracens, 640; by the Turks, 1517.

Syſigambis, mother of Darius, on hearing of the death of Alexander, ſtarved herſelf, 320 before Chriſt.

T.

TAAFFE of Corren, Iriſh viſcount, Title of, created, 1628. (name Taaffe.)

Tabernacle of the Lord's ſupper, Feaſt of, inſtituted by Moſes at Shiloh, 1443 before Chriſt.

Tacitus, wrote in 93.

Taffeties firſt manufactured here, 1598.

Tail, Creating eſtates in, act paſſed for, 1279. See Eſtates.

Tainiſtry and Gavelkind, Ireland, aboliſhed, 1604. By the cuſtom of gavelkind, upon the death of any one, his land was divided among all the males of his family, legitimate or not; and after partition made, if any of the family died, his portion was not ſhared out among his ſons, but the chieftain, or tainiſt, made a new partition at his diſcretion, of the lands of the deceaſed among the ſurviving brothers. It was introduced into England in the time of the Saxons.

Talbot of Henſol, Earldom of, created, 1784. (name Talbot.)

Tale-tellers, a ſpecies of poetical hiſtorians, in the north of Ireland, employed to lull people aſleep with romantic ſtories, ſuppoſed to deſcend from the Iriſh bards, who flouriſhed 558.

Talent, The Euboic or Phœnician, was equal to about 400l. ſterling; the Egyptian, about 20l. ſterling; the Roman, 187l. 10s. ſterling.

Tallard, Count, the French general, brought priſoner to England, and confined in Nottingham caſtle, Dec. 14, 1704.

Talmud, The, made, 117 before Chriſt; publiſhed 506.

Tamoriſk plant brought firſt here from Germany by archbiſhop Grindal, 1560.

Tamworth caſtle, Warwickſhire, old one built, 914; the preſent one before the conqueſt; town chartered by queen Elizabeth.

Tangiers given by Portugal to Charles II. as a dowry with the Infanta, 1662; deſtroyed, by order of Charles II. the expence being too great to keep it up, October, 1683. See Bombay.

Tankerville, Earldom of, created 1714. (name Bennet.)

Tapeſtry, the art firſt brought into England, by William Sheldon, Eſq. about 1546; manufactory eſtabliſhed at Mortlake, in Surry, 1620.

Tar water, Virtues of, firſt diſcovered by biſhop Berkley, 1744.

Tara, The pſalter of, a regiſter eſtabliſhed in Ireland, 769 before Chriſt; wherein was recorded every event in the kingdom.

Tarentine

Tarentine war with the Romans, began 282 before Chriſt.

Tartars, The, conquered China, 1643, and expelled the chriſtians.

Tartary. Empire of the Huns deſtroyed by the Chineſe, 93; the firſt Cham was Jenghes Khan, 1206, whoſe deſcendants held the empire till 1582, when the Mungous revolted to the Manchew Tartars, in China. The Eluths became a ſeparate ſtate about 1400.

Taſman's voyage into the ſouth ſeas, performed, 1642.

Tatien. See Abſtinents.

Taunton, Somerſetſhire, Archdeaconry of, erected, 1106; precentorſhip *ditto*, 1135; Town charter given by Charles I.; taken away and re-chartered by Charles II.

Taviſtock monaſtery, (Benedictines) built, 961.

Taxes, The origin of, is from thoſe levied by Solon at Athens, 540 before Chriſt. The firſt paid in money here were in 1067, though ſubſidies in kind continued till 1377. See Scutage.

Tea firſt brought into Europe by the Dutch Eaſt-India company, early in the 17th century; a quantity of it brought from Holland by lord Arlington and lord Oſſory, 1666; though it is preſumed it was in England before, mention of it being made in an act of parliament, 1660. It from this time became univerſal, and ſold for 60s. per lb. Americans refuſed to receive it with a duty on it, 1773, which occaſioned the civil war, and brought on their independence; duty on it taken off, and laid on windows, 1784.

Teleſcope invented by Zach. Janſen, a ſpectacle-maker, at Middleburgh, 1590; the firſt reflecting one made on Newton's principles, 1692.

Temeſwaer taken by the Imperialiſts, 1716.

Tempeſt. See Rem. Occur. *annis* 1381, 1541, 1649, and Storm.

Temple, London, founded by the Knights Templars, 1185; church founded, 1185; preſent one built; 1240;

1240; Hall, middle Temple, rebuilt, 1572. See Inns of Court.

Temples firſt erected to the gods by the Egptians; the Chineſe have them at preſent, ſo have the people of Peru. Heathen temples all deſtroyed throughout the Roman empire, by Conſtantine the Great, 331.

Templetown, Iriſh barony, created 1776. (name Upton.)

Tenby caſtle, Pembrokeſhire, built, 1079.

Tenderden, Kent, chartered by queen Elizabeth.

Tenths. See Firſt Fruits.

Terceras iſles diſcovered by the Spaniards, 1583.

Terms and vacations in law introduced from Normandy, 1079; the long vacation being adapted to the time of the vintage.

Terra firma conquered by Spain, 1514.

Teſt act paſſed againſt the papiſts, (which obliges all perſons that hold offices under government to take the ſacrament, according to the church of England), and reſented by the duke of York, 1673.

Teſtudo. See Battering ram.

Teutones and Ambrones, 200,000 of them killed, and 80,000 taken priſoners by the Romans, under Marius, near Aiz, 100 before Chriſt. See Cimbri.

Teutonic knights, in Germany, their order originated at Jeruſalem, 1099; was confirmed by Pope Celeſtin III. 1191.

Tewkeſbury monaſtery, (Benedictines) built, 715.

Teynham, Barony of, created 1616. (name Roper.)

Thames roſe ſo high at Weſtminſter, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1736; conſervation of, given to the mayors of London, 1489; its channel was ſo ſhallow in the ſummer, that a man might ride over it near London bridge, 1592; made navigable to Oxford, 1624. See Tranſportation, Rem. Occur. *anno* 1113.

Thane, a Scotch title, altered by Malcolm III. to that of earl, 1057.

Thanet, Earldom of, created 1628. (name Tufton.)

Thavies Inn, London, eſtabliſhed 1549. See Inns of Court.

Theatins, their order founded, 1524; eſtabliſhed at Paris, 1644.

Theatre; that of Bacchus at Athens, the firſt ever erected, built by Philos, 420 before Chriſt. The ruins ſtill exiſt.

The firſt royal licence for one here was to Shakeſpeare, &c. 1603, to act plays at the Globe, Bankſide, or any part of England; but long before his time, miracles were repreſented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in perſon on the ſtage, ſhearing the briſtles of hogs: hence the old proverb, "Great cry and little wool."

Plays were oppoſed by the Puritans, 1633, and ſuſpended till 1660, when Charles II. licenſed two companies, Killegrew's and Davenant's; the firſt at the Bull, Vere-ſtreet, Clare-market, which in a year or two was removed to Drury-lane, as now; the other in Dorſet-gardens. Till this time, boys performed womens parts. Scenes were introduced, 1662.

Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1894; when, from the reduced ſalaries given to the performers, the principal of them under Betterton obtained a licence, and withdrew to Lincoln's-inn theatre in the ſummer, 1695.

Actors among the Grecians were conſidered as perſons of reputation and conſequence; not ſo among the Romans.

See Comedy, Tragedy, Play-houſe Bill, Scenes.

Theban war, 1225 before Chriſt.

Thebes founded, 1571; citadel built by Cadmus, 1493; built by the Beotians, 1124; flouriſhed as a republic, 820; deſtroyed by Alexander, with the ſlaughter of 120,000 perſons, when he left only Pindar the poet's houſe ſtanding, 335; rebuilt by Caſſander, 315 before Chriſt. See Attica.

Theft, in the time of Homer, was rather an honour to a man's character; Lycurgus, in his body of laws, encouraged it; the ancient Greeks held no robbery

robbery infamous without their own bounds; firſt made capital under Edward the Saxon; confirmed by Henry I. See Hoſpitality.

Theiſts, a ſect that came in with the Reſtoration (of which the king was one), and taught a union with all men who believed in one God, but who rejected public worſhip, &c. and declared, that this religion was older than that given by God to the Hebrews.

Theobalds, king James's palace, near Waltham abbey, what remained of it, pulled down, 1765.

Thermometers invented by Corn. Drebbel, a Hollander, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730; and ſince improved by Farenheit, a German.

Thetford monaſtery, (Cluniacks) founded, 1070; town incorporated by queen Elizabeth.

Thieftakers condemned in London, and puniſhed with the pillory, 1755.

Thiſtle, Order of the, founded by king Achaius I. of Scotland, 812; ribband exchanged from blue to green, 1703.

Thomas, St. Feaſt of, commenced, 1130.

Thomond, Iriſh earldom of, created 1756. (O'Brien.)

Thoracic duſt diſcovered in a horſe, by Euſtachius, 1563; in the human body, by Olaus Rudbeck, a Swediſh anatomiſt, Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Jolliffe, of England, 1653. See Lacteals.

Thorn. See Proteſtants.

Thornbury caſtle, Gloceſterſhire, built, before 1174; town chartered, 1670.

Thorney abbey built, 970.

Thorntoncollege, (Auguſtines) Lincolnſhire, built 1174.

Thorp, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, and lord Scales, governor of the Tower, murdered by the London mob, 1460, in the diſturbances reſpecting Henry VI.

Thoulouſe, France, City of, founded, about 615 before Chriſt.

Kingdom of, founded, by the Viſigoths, 414.

A dreadful tribunal eſtabliſhed there to extirpate heretics, 1229; diſſolved, 1645.

The Troubadours, or Rhetoricians of Tholouſe, had their origin about 1150, and conſiſted of a fraternity of poets, whoſe art was extended throughout Europe, and gave riſe to the Italian and Spaniſh poetry. See Troubadours.

The flower ſports inſtituted, 1323.

See Rem. Ocur. *anno* 1250.

Thrace, a conſiderable part of ancient Greece, annexed to Macedon, by Philip and Alexander, about 355, till conquered by the Romans, 168 before Chriſt. Byzantium was its capital, on the ruins of which Conſtantinople was built. Taken by the Turks, 1453.

Throgmorton, Francis, executed for conſpiring againſt queen Elizabeth, in favour of Mary, queen of Scots, 1583.

Thule. See Iceland.

Thurlow of Aſhfield, Barony of, created 1778. (name Thurlow.)

Thurot, Captain, attempting to invade Ireland, killed by Capt. Elliot, Feb. 1760.

Ticonderoga taken by the Engliſh, 1759.

Tide ebbed and flowed three times in one hour at Lyme, in Dorſet, May 31, 1682. See Thames.

Tides, Theory of, firſt given by Kepler, 1598.

Tiles firſt uſed in England, 1246; new duty laid on them, 1784.

Tilts and tournaments owe their origin to the *Ludus Trojæ*, invented by Aſcanius, ſon of Æneas; inſtituted by Henry I. of Germany, 919; forbidden by the council of Rheims, 1131; in faſhion here in the 11th and 12th centuries; aboliſhed in France, 1560, Henry IId. having been killed in one; and with theſe fell the ancient ſpirit of chivalry. See Juſts, Bull-fights.

Time was anciently divided into three portions, "obſcure, fabulous, and hiſtorical." The firſt includes the ſpace from the creation to the deluge, of Deucalion; profane hiſtory has no hiſtorian in that proportion; the ſecond began with that deluge, and continued to the Olympiads; during which time, the hiſtory of events is very uncertain; the third

third portion took place with the Olympiads; firſt computed from the chriſtian æra, 516; in hiſtory, 748. See Deluge, Olympiads, and the Preface.

Tin mines firſt diſcovered in Germany, 1240; till then, thoſe in England were the only ones in Europe.

Tin plates were firſt made in England, 1681, by one Andrew Yarranton, who was ſent to Bohemia to learn the art.

Tindale, William, hanged at Augſburgh, for tranſlating the ſcriptures, 1536.

Tintern abbey, Monmouthſhire, founded, 1131.

Tironenſes, Order of, founded at Tiron, by St. Barnard, about 1109; they had only one abbey, in Wales, St. Dogmeal's, about 1126.

Titchfield houſe, Hants, built in Henry VIIIth's reign.

Tithes given firſt by Moſes to the tribe of Levi, 1490 before Chriſt; firſt eſtabliſhed here in the kingdom of Mercia, by Offa, about 794; eſtabliſhed throughout England by Ethelwolf, 844; eſtabliſhed in France under Charlemagne; eſtabliſhed by law, by the Lateran councii, 1215. See Patronage.

Tithing, a diſtrict inhabited by ten freeholders, who were reſponſible to the king for the conduct of any one among them, firſt ſettled by Alfred; the principal man in each tithing was called the headborough; ten tithings formed a hundred. See Hundreds.

Titles, Firſt creation to, by patents, 1344; titles —the following is the ſucceſſion in which they ſwelled in England. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" conferred on him; Henry VI. that of "Excellent Grace;" Edward IV. that of "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII. "Highneſs;" Henry VIII. "Majeſty" (and was the firſt and laſt that was ſtiled "Dread Sovereign;"); and James I. that of "Sacred," or "Moſt Excellent Majeſty. That of "Majeſty" was firſt given to Louis XI. of France; before, it was the title only of Emperors: the kings of Arragon, Caſtile, and Portugal, had the title only of

" Highneſs;" thoſe of England, " Your Grace;" thoſe of France, " Your Deſpotiſm." See Majeſty, Highneſs.

Tiverton caſtle, Devonſhire, built, 1110; town incorporated, 1615; burnt, 1598; again, 1612; again, 1731, 200 houſes; again, 26 houſes, 1762.

Toad-eater, or ſlaviſh dependant; a metaphor taken from a mountebank's boy, who eat toads, in order to ſhew his maſter's ſkill in expelling poiſon.

Tobacco, Plant of, found by the Spaniards in the iſland of Jucatan, 1520; introduced into France, by Nicot, 1560; firſt brought into England, by Ralph Lane, 1583; planted in many parts of England, till prohibited by an act of Charles IId; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779.

Tobago taken by the French, June 2, 1781.

Tobit born, 749; cured by his ſon of blindneſs, 690; died, 645 before Chriſt.

Toleration act paſſed, 1689, which exempts the diſſenters from ſuffering the penalties of former acts. See Popery.

Toledo, after being 372 years in poſſeſſion of the Moors, taken by the king of Caſtile, May 25, 1085, who made it his reſidence. Many illuſtrious Spaniſh families are deſcended from the Muzarabees of Toledo; made the primacy of Spain, by pope Urban II. 1088; confirmed 1144.

Toll inſtituted in England for mending the highways, in Edward IIId's reign. See Turnpikes.

Tonnage and poundage granted to the kings of England for life, 1465.

Tonſure, The, or ſhaving of the head of monks originated ſo early as the time of St. Peter, preaching at Antioch, when the Gentiles ſhaved the top of their heads, as a reproach to the chriſtians; introduced 169.

Torphichen, Scots barony, created 1563. (name Sandilands.)

Torrington, Devonſhire, incorporated by Mary I.

Torrington, viſcount, Title of, created 1721. (Byng)

Torture was occaſionally uſed in England ſo late as 1558, and in Scotland till 1690; aboliſhed in Sweden,

den, 1773; in France, 1780. It is continued in moſt countries in Europe, except Pruſſia. See Aſcue Ann.

Tory. See Whig.

Totton, Exon, Archdeaconry of, erected, before 1143.

Tournaments. See Tilts, Juſts.

Tourniquet, The, invented by one Morell, at the ſiege of Beſancon, 1674; Petit of France invented the ſcrew tourniquet, 1718.

Tower of London began to be built, 1078.

Townſhend, viſcount, Title of, created 1682. (name Townſhend.)

Tracton of Tracton abbey, Iriſh barony, created 1780. (name Dennis.)

Tracy of Rathcoole, Iriſh viſcount, Title of, created 1624. (name Tracy.)

Trade and plantation office formed, Nov. 7, 1660; board of, eſtabliſhed, 1696.

Tragedy, Firſt acted at Athens on a waggon, by Theſpis, 535 before Chriſt.

Trains, Ladies firſt wore them in the effeminate reign of Richard II.

Trajan bridge, The, over the Danube, near Warkel, Hungary, was built by Trajan, the Roman emperor; pillar ſet up at Rome, 114.

Tranſactions, Philoſophical, firſt ſet on foot, 1665.

Transfiguration, Feſtival of, firſt obſerved, 700.

Tranſfuſion of blood firſt practiſed in France, by drinking it, 1483; the idea of conveying it into the blood by the veins, communicated by Wreen, an Oxonian, 1659; firſt tried at Paris, 1667, but ſoon after exploded.

Tranſportation firſt inflicted as a puniſhment by 39th Elizabeth, c. 4. Before this act paſſed, executions were very numerous. Hollingſhed ſays, 72,000 criminals were executed in Henry VIII's reign. The act paſſed to make felons work on the Thames, 1776; to tranſport them to Africa, 1786.

Tranſubſtantiation introduced as an article of faith, about 840; oppoſed by the Engliſh church, about 1000, but received before 1066.

Tranſylvania given to the houſe of Auſtria, 1699.

Traquair,

Traquair, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Stewart.)
Treaſon puniſhed in England, by baniſhment only, till after Henry I.
Treaties, Commercial, the firſt made by England with any foreign nation, was with the Flemings, 1272; the ſecond with Portugal and Spain, 1308.
Treaty of commerce between England and Venice, 1325.
Of Amiens, Aug. 29, 1475.
Of Noyon, Aug. 16, 1516.
Of Madrid, Jan. 1526.
Between Solyman and Francis I. againſt Charles V. 1542.
Of peace, between the emperor and Francis I. at Creſpy, Sept. 18, 1544.
Of Paſſau, between Charles and the proteſtants, July 3, 1552.
Between Elizabeth and the proteſtants, at Berwick, Feb. 27, 1560.
The firſt of alliance between England and Holland, Jan. 7, 1578.
Of Nonſuch, between England and Holland, Aug. 10, 1585.
Between England, France and Holland, againſt Spain, at the Hague, Oct. 31, 1596.
At Stockholm, between England and Sweden, May 31, 1630.
Between France and Sweden, Jan. 13, 1631.
Between France and Holland, Feb. 8, 1635.
Between France and Sweden, March 10, 1636.
Between the king of Sweden and the elector of Brandenburg, Sept. 9, 1657.
Between the king of Poland and the elector of Brandenburg, Sept. 9, 1657.
Between the Dutch and the Portugueſe, July 1661.
Of commerce between Great Britain and Sweden, at Whitehall, Oct. 21, 1661.
Between France and the Pope, at Piſa, February 2, 1664.
Of Temeſwar, Aug. 28, 1664.
Of commerce between Great-Britain and Holland, at the Hague, Feb. 17, 1668.

Treaties.

Of commerce, between Great Britain and Savoy, at Florence, Sept. 19, 1669.

Of *ditto*, between Great Britain and Denmark, at Copenhagen, July 11, 1670.

Between the empire and Holland, againſt France, July 15, 1672.

Between Great Britain, Holland and Spain, at Weſtminſter, Feb. 19, 1674.

Between Great Britain and Holland, at London, Dec. 11, 1674.

Between *ditto*, at the Hague, Dec. 30, 1675.

Between Ruſſia and China, 1689.

Of union, between Sweden and Denmark, 1691.

Of partition, between France, Great Britain and Holland, Oct. 1. 1698.

Second of *ditto*, Mar. 1700.

Between Denmark, Sweden and Holſtein, Auguſt 1700.

Between the Empire and Sweden, April, 1707.

Of commerce, between England and Spain, Dec. 9, 1713.

Of Raſtad, between France and Germany, March 6, 1714.

Of Baden, between Germany, France and Spain, Sept. 7, 1714.

Of Utrecht, between Spain and Portugal, Feb. 13, 1715.

Barrier treaty of Antwerp, between Germany and Holland, Nov. 15, 1715.

Of alliance, at Weſtminſter, between England and Holland, Feb. 6, 1716.

Ditto, Between Germany and England, May 25, 1716. Triple alliance between England, France and Holland, at the Hague, Dec. 24, 1717.

Of Paſſarowitz, between the Germans, Venetians and Turks, July 21, 1718.

Quadruple alliance between Germany, England, France and Holland, Auguſt 2; Sardinia acceded, Dec. 22, 1718.

Of Vienna, between Germany and Spain, April 20, 1725.

Treaties.

Of Hanover, between England, France and Pruſſia, againſt Germany and Spain, acceded to by Sweden and Holland, Sept. 3, 1725.

Of Copenhagen, between Denmark, England, &c. April 16, 1727.

Of Weſtminſter, between England and Holland, May 27, 1728.

Of Seville, between Great Britain, France and Spain, Nov. 9, 1729.

At Vienna, between Germany and England, March 16, 1729.

Between *ditto* and Spain, July 22, 1731.

Of union and alliance, between Saxony and Hanover, at Dreſden, Aug. 1731.

Of commerce, between England and Ruſſia, Dec. 2, 1734.

Of alliance, between Denmark and Sweden, 1735.

Between Germany and France, Nov. 18, 1738.

Between England and Denmark, May, 1739.

Between France and Holland, at Verſailles, Dec. 21, 1739.

Alliance between England and Pruſſia, at Weſtminſter, Nov. 18, 1742.

Ditto, between England and Ruſſia, Feb. 1743.

Ditto of Moſcow, between England and Ruſſia, Dec. 11, 1743.

Of Warſaw, between England and Auſtria, Holland and Poland, Jan. 8, 1745.

Of Dreſden, between Pruſſia, Poland, Auſtria and Saxony, Dec. 25, 1745.

Alliance of Peterſburg, between Auſtria and Ruſſia, May 22, 1746.

Of commerce, at Madrid, between Spain and England, Oct. 5, 1750.

Between England and Pruſſia, Feb. 16, 1756.

Between *ditto*, April 11, 1756.

Ditto, Dec. 7, 1758.

Between Ruſſia and Pruſſia, April 15, 1764.

Of commerce, between England and Ruſſia, at Peterſburg, June 20, 1766.

Between the Ruſſians and the Turks, July 1774.

Treaties.

Treatries.
At London, between America and England, 1786.
See Convention, League.
Trebizond, Empire of, eſtabliſhed 1204.
Tregoney, Cornwall, incorporated, 1620.
Trematon caſtle, Cornwall, built, before 1066.
Treſilian, Sir R. chief juſtice and others, hanged at Tyburn, 1388, for giving the king advice contrary to the opinion of the Gloceſter faction.
Tribunes of the people, Two, inſtituted at Rome, 495; military ones, with conſular power, created, 445 before Chriſt. See Rome.
Tribute of wolves enjoined in England, to rid the country of them, 971; paid by the Engliſh to the Danes, 48,000*l.* 979. See Edgar.
Trinidad diſcovered, 1498; taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1595; by the French, 1676.
Trinitarians, order of Friars, inſtituted in France, 1198; they were brought into England, 1224; eleven of theſe houſes was eſtabliſhed here; barefooted, in Spain, inſtituted, 1594.
Trinity, The word, firſt applied to the perſons of the Godhead, by Theophilus, of Antioch, about 150.
Trinity college, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIII. 1546. (60 fellows.)
Trinity college, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Pope, 1555. (12 fellows.)
Trinity hall, Cambridge, founded by the biſhop of Norwich, 1350. (12 fellows.)
Trinity houſe, London, founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1515; incorporated by Henry VIII; confirmed, 1685.
Trinity Sunday, Feaſt of, inſtituted by pope Gregory IV. about 828; appointed to be held on the preſent day, by pope John, 1334.
Tripoli and Tunis were formerly the republic of Carthage. Carthage ſtood nearly where Tunis ſtands now. It's dominions extended about 2000 miles in length; Sardinia, Corſica, and great part of Sicily and other leſſer iſles belonged to it. Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli are called the piratical ſtates of Barbary. Tunis is ſubject to Morocco; the other two, to the Turks.

Tritheites, a ſect who believed three Gods, aroſe under Philoponus, 560.

Trojan war commenced, 1193 before Chriſt. See Helen.

Troops, Diſciplined, firſt mentioned to be kept in Edgar's reign. See Yeomen.

Troubadours (i. e. inventors,) poets that inhabited the ſouthern parts of France, in the 12th and 13th centuries. See Thouloufe, Jongleurs.

Troy, Kingdom of, began by Scamander, from Crete, 1546; city built, 1255; burnt, June 11, 1184 before Chriſt, when an end was put to the kingdom. The Arundelian marbles ſay it was burnt 1209 before Chriſt.

Trumpets firſt ſounded before Engliſh kings, by order of Offa, 790; ſpeaking *ditto* invented by Kirchier, a Jeſuit, 1652; Walpole ſays Sir Samuel Morland invented them about 1685.

Tuam. See Armagh.

Tuilleries, Paris, was began 1564, by Catherine de Medicis, and finiſhed by Henry IV.; improved by Louis XIII.

Tulip roots firſt brought into England, from Vienna, 1578.

Tumuli or Barrows, that is, hills raiſed over the graves of heroes, to perpetuate their memory, were in uſe among the ancient Scandinavians.

Tunbridge caſtle, built, 1090; priory built, 1094.

Tunis beſieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270. It remained under African kings, till taken by Barbaroſſa, under Solyman the Magnificent: Barbaroſſa expelled by Charles V. but it was recovered by the Turks, under Selim II. ſince which, it has been tributary to the grand Signor; taken, with great ſlaughter, by the emperor Charles V. when 10,000 chriſtian ſlaves were ſet at liberty, 1535; the Dey of, firſt appointed, 1570. See Tripoli.

Tupholme priory, near Lincoln, built, 1160.

Turky company incorporated, 1579. This company aroſe out of the ruins of the Barbary merchants, who were incorporated by Henry VII. It firſt traded with Venice; then with Turky; furniſhing England that way with Eaſt-India commodities. See Levant.

Turkeys

Turkeys and Guinea fowls, brought into England, 1524.

Turkiſh empire, Foundation of, began, about 998; Ottoman was the firſt emperor at Conſtantinople, 1268.

Turks, a nation of adventurers from Tartary, firſt mentioned in hiſtory, 569, took Perſia, 1065; made great conqueſts in Aſia, under Othman, about 1330, and were then called Ottomans; firſt entered Europe 1352, and made Adrianople the ſeat of their empire; they afterwards took Conſtantinople from the Greeks, and thus put an end to the Grecian empire. See Bithynia, Conſtantinople, Ottoman.

Turnpikes, or toll-gates, firſt in England, 1350; roads, firſt made by law, 1663; tax eſtabliſhed, 1782. See Toll.

Tuſcan war commenced with the Romans, 312 before Chriſt.

Tuſcany, the ancient ſeat of the Etruſcans, belonged to Germany, till 1240; it was afterwards governed by the Medici family till 1737, when it was claimed by the emperor Charles VI. and given to his ſon in law, the duke of Loraine, the late emperor, in lieu of Loraine, which was ceded to France; order of St. Stephen inſtituted by the firſt duke, 1561; title of Grand Duke conferred by Pope Pius V. 1570.

Tutbury, Staffordſhire, Bull-running at, a feudal cuſtom, inſtituted, about 1374.

Tutelar. See Saints.

Tuxford, Nottinghamſhire, burnt down, 1702.

Tweedale, Scots marquiſate of, created 1694. (Hay.)

Tyburn. See Executions.

Tychfield abbey, (Præmonſtratenſians) Hants, built, 1232.

Tyler, Wat (a fellow who took that name, and headed an inſurrection,) killed in Smithfield, while in conference with the king, by Walworth, mayor of of London, 1381. See Rebellion, Penal laws.

Tynemouth priory (a nunnery) and caſtle, Northumberland, ſtanding, 700.

Tyrawley, Iriſh barony of, created 1706. (O'Hara.)

Tyrconnel, Iriſh earldom of, created 1761. (name Carpenter.)

Tyre rebuilt under Ninus; taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a ſiege of 13 years, God having given him Egypt for his wages, 572; it became ſubject to the Romans, 64 before Chriſt, but is now in poſſeſſion of the Turks, who took it 1289. See Aſſyria.

Tyrone, Iriſh earldom of, created 1746. (Beresford.)

U.

UBIANS, The, were allies of the Romans, and in the reign of Tiberius XIV. inhabited the country, now the electorate of Cologne.

Ubiquarians, a ſect, that believe the body of Chriſt to be every where, aroſe under Brentius, 1540.

Uckewalliſts, a ſect of rigid anabaptiſts that appeared in Frieſland, 1637, where they ſtill ſubſiſt. They hold ſome ſingular opinions reſpecting the ſalvation of Judas, and Chriſt's murderers.

Ultramarine, the method of making it brought from India and Perſia.

Ulverſcroft priory, Leiceſterſhire, built 1167.

Unction, Extreme, practiſed in the firſt century; became general, 450.

Uniformity, Act of, took place, 1662, which obliges all the clergy to ſubſcribe the 39 articles, and uſe the ſame form of worſhip.

Uniforms, Military, the firſt were introduced in France, by Louis XIV.

Union fire-office eſtabliſhed, 1715.

Union of the two kingdoms, England and Scotland, attempted, 1604; again, 1670; took place, May 1, 1707, and the iſland called Great-Britain.

Unitarians, who denied the Trinity, and conceived Chriſt to be a mere man, aroſe under Servetus, 1553.

United Provinces were formerly ſubject to Spain, whoſe yoke they ſhook off, 1579, and became a republic; it began by an inſurrection and confederacy, formed in 1566, to prevent the eſtabliſhment of

an inquiſition; acknowledged independent, 1609, under the reign of Philip III. of Spain. The Stadtholderſhip made hereditary, 1674. There is no power here to pardon, if there be no Stadtholder. See Indies, Philip II. Egmont. Low countries.

Univerſity college, Oxford, founded by king Alfred, 872. (12 fellows.)

Univerſities allowed to ſend members to parliament, by James I. (See Degrees.) veſted with the preſentation of benefices belonging to papiſts. The ſeveral in Europe founded, as follow:

Aberdeen, Scotland, 1477
Alba Julia, Tranſylvania, 1629.
Altorf, Franconia, 1581.
Andrews, St. Scotland, 1411.
Anjou, 1349.
Avignon, France, 1388.
Baſle, Switzerland, 1459.
Beſançon, France, 1564.
Bologna, Italy, 423.
Bourges, France, 1464.
Caduris, France, 1320.
Caen, *ditto*, 1452.
Cambridge, 915.
Cambridge, New England, projected, 1630; renewed 1692.
Cheſter town, Maryland, 1728.
Cologn, Germany, 1389.
Compoſtella, Spain, 1517
Conimbria, Portugal, 1306. This was eſtabliſhed firſt at Liſbon, 1290.
Conſtantinople, 425.
Copenhagen, 1497.
Cordova, Spain, 968.
Cracow, Poland, 700; enlarged, 1402.
Dijon, France, 1722.
Dillingen, Swabia, 1564.
Dola, France, 1426.
Douay, *ditto*, 1562.
Dreſden, Saxony, 1694.
Dublin, 1591.
Edinburgh, 1580.
Erfurt, Thuringia, 1392.
Evora, Portugal, 1451.
Ferrara, Italy, 1316.
Florence, *ditto*, 1438.
Francker, Frieſland, 1585.
Francfort on Oder, 1506,
Friberg, Germany, 1460.
Geneva, 1365.
Glaſgow, Scotland, 1450.
Gottingen, Hanover, 1734.
Grenada, Spain, 1517.
Gripſwald, 1547.
Groningen, Holland, 1614.
Heidelburg, Germany, 1346.
Helmſtadt, Brunſw. Wolf. about 1575.
Jena, Thuringia, 1548.
Ingoldſtadt, Bavaria, 1573.
Koninſburg, Pruſſia, 1544.
Leyden, Holland, 1575.
Leipſic, Saxony, 1409.
Louvain, Flanders, 926; enlarged, 1427.

Univerſities founded.

Lyons, 830.
Marpurg, Heſſe Caſſel, 1526.
Mechlin, Flanders, 1440.
Mentz, 1482.
Montpelier, 1196.
Moſcow, 1754.
Munſter, 1491.
Naples, 1216.
New York, America, 1755.
Orleans, France, 1312.
Oxford, 886.
Paderborn, 1617.
Padua, Italy, 1221.
Papia, 791; enlarged, 1361.
Paris, 792.
Peruſia, Italy, 1290.
Peterſburgh, 1747.
Piſa, Italy, 1339; enlarged, 1542.
Poictiers, France, 1430.
Princetown, New Jerſey, 1746.
Prague, Bohemia, 1361.
Regmont, Pruſſia, 1544.
Rheims, France, 1145; enlarged, 1560.
Roſtock, Mecklenburg, 1419.
Salamanca, Spain, 1249.
Saragoſſa, Arragon, 1474.
Seville, Spain, 1517.
Straſburg, Germany, 1538.
Tholouſe, France, 809.
Toledo, Spain, 1518.
Tubingen, Wirtemberg, 1477.
Turin, 1412.
Valence, Dauphiny, 1475.
Venice, 1592.
Vienna, 1236.
Upſal, Sweden, 1477.
Utrecht, Holland, 1636.
Williamſburg, in Virginia, founded by William III.
Wittemburg, Saxony, 1502
Wurtſburg, Franconia, 1403.

Uſurpation, Papal, took place, 607.
Uſury, laſt act paſſed againſt, 12 Ann. 1713.
Urine. The inhabitants of London, &c. commanded by proclamation, to preſerve it throughout the year, for the purpoſe of making ſaltpetre, 1626.
Urſulins, an order of nuns, eſtabliſhed, in Italy, 1537.
Uxbridge, Earldom of, created 1784. (name Paget.)

V.

VAILS to ſervants aboliſhed in Scotland, 1760; in Devonſhire, 1762; generally, 1764.
Valencia, conquered by the Moors, under Abdallah Ciz, and loſt by them, 1094; relinquiſhed to the Moors again, by the king of Caſtile; ſoon after taken again by James I. of Arragon, 1238; and, with Arragon, united to Spain, 1492. See Spain.

Valencia,

Valentia, Iriſh viſcount, Title of, created 1621. (name Anneſley.)

Valet was a term anciently applied to the king's eldeſt ſon. Hence the valet, or knave, follows the king and queen in a pack of cards.

Valle Crucis abbey, (Ciſtercians) Denbighſhire, built, 1200.

Vandals, The, inhabited Germany, and embraced chriſtianity, 400; began their kingdom in Spain, 411; invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, under Genſeric, 430; ſacked and pillaged Rome, June 15, 455.

Vane, Sir Henry, beheaded for taking a lead in the republican parties in the civil wars, June 14, 1662. He was the laſt who ſuffered in this cauſe.

Vane, Iriſh viſcount, Title of, created 1720. (name Vane.)

Varniſh for pictures, appears on record to have been known here in 1238.

Vatican library at Rome, firſt erected by pope Nicolas V. about 1447; re-eſtabliſhed by Sixtus IV. greatly enriched by Sixtus V. and placed in the Vatican by Martin V.

Vaudois, or Waldenſes, from Peter Waldus, their founder, a ſect of reformers who appeared about 1160; they were alſo called Leoniſts, from Lyons, where they took their riſe. Their aim was to reduce the manners &c. of the age, to that ſimplicity and ſanctity that characteriſed the apoſtolic age.

Veadar, the 13th month of the Jewiſh year, anſwering to our March.

Vegetables were imported from the Netherlands, about 1509, there being no kitchen gardens in England. Before this time, ſugar was eaten with meat, to correct its putreſcency.

Venables's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.

Venality. The ſuffrages of parliament do not appear to have been influenced by ſecret penſions, till the reign of Charles II; aboliſhed by a whig miniſtry, 1782.

Venereal diſeaſe, The, was firſt brought from America into Spain, in the fleet of Columbus; it was thence

carried to Italy, and broke out in the French army, in Naples, 1493; others say, it is of older date, and was known by another name. The French call it the disease of Naples, and say that at the siege of that place, there were certain merchants, that barrelled the flesh of some men slain in Barbary, and sold it for tunney, and that from such food the disease originated. It is certain that Cannibals are much infected with it.

Venice. The first inhabitants of this country were the Veneti; conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom, about 356; conquered for the Romans by Marcellus, 221 before Christ. The islands, on which the city stands, began to be inhabited by Italians, about 421; the first house was erected on the morass, by Entinopus, who fled from the Goths; the people of Padua took refuge there also, and were assisted by Entinopus in building the 80 houses, which formed the first city, 413; first governed by a Doge, 697; but its republic was not independent till 803; St. Mark's built, 829; city reduced to ashes, 1101; the ceremony of espousing the sea, first instituted about 1173; the present aristocratic government formed, 1297; conspiracy of the nobles, 1309; that of the Doge himself, for which he was beheaded, 1355; its first treaty of commerce with England, 1325; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the Rialto built, 1591; the conspiracy on which Otway's play is founded, 1618; its university founded, 1592; order of St. Mark founded, 830; revived, 1562; of Calza, instituted, 1368; restored, 1562. See Alexander III.

Venner, a wine-cooper, ringleader of the enthusiasts, called the 5th monarchy-men, in the *Interregnum*, executed, with others, Jan. 20, 1661.

Ventilator invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, 1746.

Venus of Medici, The beautiful statue of, now in Florence, was made by Cleomenes, an Athenian, the son of Apollodorus, who flourished 104.

Venus, her transit over the sun, June 3, 1769.

Vere, Barony of, created 1730. (name Beauclerk.)

Verney, Iriſh earldom of, created 1742. (name Verney.)

Vernon of Kinderton, Barony of, created 1762. (name Vernon.)

Verſailles, Palace of, finiſhed, 1687.

Veſpers, Sicilian, when the people of Sicily maſſacred all the French throughout the iſland (except one gentleman, whoſe virtues the people reſpected,) on Eaſter day, 1282; the firſt bell at veſpers being the ſignal. The king of Arragon was ſuppoſed to have been the author of it. They even murdered the Sicilian women whom they ſuppoſed with child by the French. Fatal one at Blackfriars, London, Oct. 16, 1623; when 100 perſons were killed, at the houſe of the French ambaſſador, by the floor of a room giving way where a Jeſuit was preaching.

Veſtal virgins, of which there were four, devoted to the rites of Veſta, inſtituted at Rome, by Numa, 715 before Chriſt, to guard the ſacred fire. They took a vow of chaſtity for 30 years, and if they broke it, were buried alive. They had alſo the cuſtody of the Palladium brought from Troy, by Æneas. See Palladium.

Veſtments, worn at the altar, adopted by Pope Stephen I. 257.

Veſuvius, Eruptions of, 79; 203; 272; ejected flames that were ſeen at Conſtantinople, obſcured the ſun at noon day, and ravaged all Campania, 472; 512; 685; 993; 1007; 1036; 1043; 1048; 1136; 1506; (1538, that at Puzzole); 4000 perſons loſt their lives, and a large tract of land deſtroyed, 1631; 1660; 1682; 1694; 1701; 1704; 1707; 1712; 1717; 1730; 1737; 1751; 1754; 1760; 1766; 1767; 1770; 1771; 1779; 1785.

Victory ſhip of war. See Balchen.

Victualling office inſtituted, Dec. 10, 1663.

Vienna beſieged by the Turks, which coſt them 70,000 men, July, 1683.

Vigo, Galleons, taken by the Engliſh, Oct. 12, 1702; place ſurrendered to Viſcount Cobham, Oct. 1, 1719.

Villenage

Villenage commenced ſoon after the conqueſt, when all who came over with William I. were rewarded according to their deſerts. To honourable men he gave lordſhips, manors, lands, &c. and all the inhabitants there dwelling, whoſe property was thenceforth at the will of the lord, and they were called his bondmen; hence the riſe of manors. For certain indulgences from the lord, certain quit-rents, heriots, fines, &c. were paid; hence the riſe of copyhold tenures, *viz.* holding eſtates by a copy only of the lord's Court-roll; ſuch eſtates as the lord thought proper to make free, were named Freeholds. In 1574, queen Elizabeth commiſſioned lord Burleigh and Sir Walter Mildmay to enquire into the property of her bondmen in Cornwall, Devon, Somerſetſhire, and Gloceſterſhire, and made ſuch as were born bondmen compound for their freedom. See Feudal Law.

Vincent, St. taken by the French, 1779.

Vines grew wild in Sicily in Homer's time, though they were firſt cultivated by Noah; firſt planted in Madeira, 1420. See Wine.

Violins not known in England till Charles IId's time. There were fiddles before; of courſe fidlers were not violin players.

Virginia diſcovered by Cabot, 1497; firſt ſettlement, 1585; ſecond, 1587; third, broke up, 1589; two colonies ſettled by patent, 1606; planted, 1608; ſecond charter, 1610; third 1612; reverted to the crown, 1626. This was the firſt Britiſh ſettlement in North America. See America.

Virginius killed his daughter, that ſhe might not fall a ſacrifice to the luſt of Claudius, 449 before Chriſt.

Viſcount, Title of, firſt given in England to John Beaumont, by Henry VI. 1440; but of older date in Ireland and France.

Viſigoths. See Suevi.

Viſier, Grand, a dignitary in the Ottoman empire, created, 1370.

Viſion, True theory of, firſt given by Kepler.

Volſci, The, after a war of 70 years, were obliged by

by Camillus to ſubmit to the Romans, 389 before Chriſt.

Vortigern made king of Britain, 447; forced to make his ſon Vortimer a partner in his government, 455; Vortimer died, 475; Vortigern depoſed by Ambroſius 475; burnt, with his queen, in a caſtle in Wales, 485.

Vortimer. See Vortigern.

Votes of the Houſe of Commons firſt printed, 1681.

Vulgate edition of the bible diſcovered, 218; firſt printed, 1462. See Bible.

W.

WADHAM college, Oxford, founded by N. Wadham, Eſq. 1613. (15 fellows.)

Wakes, or vigils, were inſtituted as feſtivals on the days of dedication of the churches, or on thoſe ſaints' days to whom the buildings were devoted, and commenced on the evenings preceding thoſe days. They are of early origin, (ſee John, x. 22, 23.) The firſt inſtitution was religious, but now is degenerated into a day of feſtivity. See Fairs.

Waldgrave, Earldom of, created 1729. (Waldgrave.)

Wales. The firſt king was Edwall, 690; conquered and divided by William I. among the conquerors, 1091; Griffith, the laſt king, died, 1137; the ſovereign, from that time, was a prince only, Owen was the firſt, 1137; completely conquered and annexed to the crown of England, 1203; an act paſſed, to admit it to a communication of our laws, and to enable it to ſend members to parliament, 1535; it ſent 100. See Lewellin, Edward II. England, Copyholds, Marches.

Wallace, Sir William, regent of Scotland, hanged and quartered, as a traitor to Edward I. 1305.

Wallingford, Berks, incorporated by James I. The caſtle had a collegiate church, which was diſſolved in 1549.

Wallis, Captain, ſet ſail to go round the world, July 26, 1766; returned, May 20, 1768.

Walls. One built by Adrian, between Newcaſtle and Carliſle, 121; one under Antoninus, between Clyde and Forth, 138; one by Severus, where Adrian's was, 210; one by Probus, 200 miles long, from the Rhine to the Danube, 276; one by Carauſius, between Clyde and Forth, in Scotland, 290; one by Theodoſius, in the ſame place, 367; one with ſtone, between Tinmouth and Solway Frith, 426. Theſe walls in Great Britain were built to defend the Roman colonies from the Caledonians.

Walmer caſtle, Kent, built, 1539.

Walpole of Woolterton, Barony of, created 1756. (name Walpole.)

Walſingham, Barony of, created 1780. (De Grey.)

Walſingham priory, (Auguſtines) Norfolk, built, 1070.

Waltham, Iriſh barony, created 1762. (Olmius.)

Waltham High Croſs monaſtery, (Auguſtines) built, 1025.

Waltham, Hants, Biſhop's houſe, built long before 1404; demoliſhed in the civil wars.

Walton bridge, built by Samuel Dicker, Eſq. 1750; new built, 1783.

Wandesford, Iriſh earldom of, created 1758. (name Wandesford.)

Wapentakes, a Northern name for hundreds (which ſee.)

War, Declaration of, was formerly made by one prince ſending a herald to the other, to announce it, a practice derived from the Romans. The laſt ceremony of this kind was when France declared war againſt the Low countries, 1634.

War, Civil, between the emperors Conſtantine the Great and Maxentius, 312; Philips's war with the Indians, North America, 1675; no war between England and Denmark ſince their invaſion, in the time of the Saxons.

War, among many others,
with Scotland, 1068.
Peace with ditto, 1091.
—— with France, 1113.
War with France, 1116.
Peace with ditto, 1118.
—— with Scotland, 1139.
War with France, 1161.
Peace

Peace with France, 1186.
War with France, with ſucceſs, 1194.
Peace with ditto, 1195.
War with France, 1201.
—— ended, 1216.
—— with ditto, 1224.
—— ended, 1243.
—— with France, 1294.
—— with Scotland, 1296.
Peace with France, 1299.
—— with Scotland, March 30, 1323.
War with Scotland, 1327.
—— ended, 1328.
—— with Scotland, 1333.
—— with France, 1339.
Peace with France, May 8, 1360.
War with France, 1368.
—— with Scotland, 1400.
Peace with France, May 31, 1420.
War with France, 1422.
Peace with France, Oct. 1471.
War with France, Oct. 6, 1492.
Peace with ditto, Nov. 3, 1492.
—— with Scotland, 1502.
War with France, Feb. 4, 1512.
—— with Scotland, 1513.
Peace with France, Aug. 7, 1514.
War with ditto, 1522.
—— with Scotland, 1522.
Peace with France, 1527.
—— with Scotland, 1542.
War with Scotland directly after.
Peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546.
War with Scotland, 1547.
—— with France, 1549.
Peace with both, Mar. 6, 1550.
War with France, June 7, 1557.
—— with Scotland, 1557.
Peace with France, April 2, 1559.
—— with Scotland, 1560.
War with France, 1562.
Peace with ditto, 1564.
War with Scotland, 1570.
—— with Spain, 1588.
Peace with Spain, Aug. 18, 1604.
War with Spain, 1624.
—— with France, 1627.
Peace with Spain and France, April 14, 1629.
War with the Dutch, 1651.
Peace with ditto, April 5, 1654.
War with Spain, 1655.
Peace with ditto, Sept. 10, 1660.
War with France, Jan. 26, 1666.
—— with Denmark, Oct. 19 following.

Peace

Peace of Breda with the French, Danes, and Dutch, Auguſt 24, 1667.
—— with Spain, Feb. 13, 1668.
War with the Algerines, Sept. 6, 1669.
Peace with ditto, Nov. 19, 1671.
War with the Dutch, March 1672.
Peace with the Dutch, Feb. 28, 1674.
War with France, May 7, 1689.
Peace of Ryſwick, General, Sept. 20, 1697.
War with France, May 4, 1702.
Peace of Utrecht, July 13, 1713.
War with Spain, Dec. 1718.
Peace with ditto, 1721.
War with Spain, Oct. 19. 1739.
—— with France, March 31, 1744.
Peace with France, &c. Oct. 18, 1748.
War with France, 1756.
—— with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
Peace with France and Spain, Feb. 10, 1763.
War with France, 1778.
—— with Spain, 1779.
—— with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780.
Peace with Spain and France, and a truce with Holland, Jan. 20, 1782.
Peace with Holland, May, 1784.
See Rebellion.

Warbeck, Perkin, the ſon of a renegado Jew, to whom Edward IV. had ſtood godfather, was perſuaded by Margaret, ducheſs of Burgundy, ſiſter to Richard III. to perſonate her nephew Richard, Edward Vth's brother, which he did firſt in Ireland, where he landed, 1492; the impoſture diſcovered by Henry VII. 1493; made an attempt to land in Kent with 600 men, when 150 were taken priſoners, and executed, 1495; recommended by the king of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinſwoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, the ſame year; James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496; left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV. 1497; taken priſoner by Henry VII. 1498; ſet in the ſtocks at Weſtminſter and Cheapſide, and ſent to the Tower, 1499; plotted with the earl of Warwick

wick to eſcape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant, for which he was hanged at Tyburn, 1499. Henry VII; Warwick, earl of.

Ward. See Dudley.

Ward, John, Eſq. expelled the Houſe of Commons, for forgery, May 16, 1726.

Wardon abbey, Bedfordſhire, built, 1136.

Wardrobe office, Great, eſtabliſhed, 1485.

Wareham, Dorſet, Dreadful fire at (130 houſes burnt, July 26, 1762.

Warrants, General, declared illegal, Oct. 21, 1765.

Warreſton, Laird, hanged at Edinburgh, July 24, 1663.

Warwick, Earldom of, created 1746. (name Greville.)

Warwick, Earl of, made ſole governor of king Henry VI. 1427; died, 1440.

Warwick, Richard Neville, earl of, called the King-maker, conſpired againſt Edward IV. 1466; ſlain at the battle of Barnet.

Warwick, Edward Plantagenet (the laſt of the name and houſe of York), earl of, ſon to the duke of Clarence, and nephew to Richard III. beheaded on Tower hill, for plotting, as was ſaid, with Warbeck, to eſcape out of the Tower, Nov. 21, 1499. See Warbeck.

Warwick, Guy, earl of, the romance compoſed after the Cruſades, to which it alluded. See Guy, Vol. II.

Warwick, ſuppoſed to be founded about 20, and to be the town, called by the Romans *Preſidium*, and built by Caractacus; it was an epiſcopal ſeat, before 447; caſtle built before 915; city burnt, 1624.

Waſhington, General, made, by the Congreſs, dictator of the American colonies, 1777.

Watches are ſuppoſed to be invented by Peter Hele, at Nuremberg, 1490; though Robert, king of Scotland had one, about 1310; this is in the poſſeſſion of George III. firſt uſed in aſtromical obſervations by Purbach, 1500; firſt brought into England from Germany, 1597; in Lever's muſeum there is one dated 1541; with pendulums, invented by Hugens, of Zulichem, 1647; ſpring pocket watches,

watches, the invention of Hooke, 1658; repeaters invented, 1676. See Clocks.

Water conveyed to London, by leaden pipes, after 50 years labour, 1285. See New River.

Water mills to grind corn, invented by Belliſarius, 529. The ancients parched their corn and pounded it.

Waterford, Ireland, built, 1162; beſieged, Auguſt, 1171; incorporated, 1463.

Waterford, Atherton biſhop of, hanged at Dublin, for beaſtiality, aged 42, Dec. 5, 1640.

Waverley abbey, (Ciſtercians) Surry, built, 1128.

We, uſed by kings. See Plural number.

Weavers in woollen and linen, dyers, ſilk throwſters, &c. fled from Flanders, under the duke of Alvas' perſecution, and ſettled here, 1567; riſing of the Spitalfield weavers, May 1765.

Weights and meaſures invented by Phydon, tyrant of Argos, 894 before Chriſt; fixed in England, 1257. Weights originally taken from grains of wheat, the loweſt of which is called a "grain."

Welles of Dungannon, Iriſh barony, created 1780. (name Knox.)

Welles, Sir Robert, beheaded, for taking arms againſt Edward IV. March, 1470.

Wellingborough, Northamptonſhire, 800 houſes burnt July 28, 1738.

Wells cathedral built, 704; biſhopric erected, 905; archdeconry, *ditto*, 1106; deanrey, chancellorſhip, ſub-deanery, and treaſurerſhip erected, 1135. See Bath.

Wenlock monaſtery, (Cluniacks) Salop, founded, 680; abbey built, 1081.

Wenman of Tuam, Iriſh viſcount, Title of, created 1628. (name Wenman.)

Wentworth, viſcount, Title of, created 1762. (Noel.)

Weſt Cowes caſtle built, about 1539.

Weſt Indies diſcovered by Columbus; St. Salvador was the firſt land he made, Oct. 11, 1492.

Weſt Loo, Cornwall, incorporated, 1574.

Weſt Malling abbey, (Benedictines) Kent, founded, 1090.

Weſtbury, Wilts chartered by Henry IV.
Weſtcote of Balamare, Iriſh barony, created, 1776. (name Lyttleton.)
Weſtenhanger-houſe, Kent, built before 1246.
Weſtham abbey, Eſſex, founded, 1134; water works company chartered, 21 George II.
Weſtmeath, Iriſh earldom of, created 1621. (name Nugent.)
Weſtminſter made a biſhopric, by Henry VIII. 1541. It continued only nine years, and was then united to London.
Weſtminſter abbey built by Sebert, king of Eſſex, on the ſpot where the temple of Apollo had once ſtood, about 600; its monaſtery (Benedictines) conſecrated by Edward the Confeſſor, 1065; rebuilt and conſecrated, 1269; turned into a collegiate church, 1560. See Weſtminſter.
Weſtminſter bridge begun, Jan. 1739; opened, November 17, 1750; coſt 389,500*l.*
Weſtminſter fire-office erected, 1717.
Weſtminſter hall, the palace of our ancient kings; part of this palace was burnt under Henry VIII.; built about 1098; courts of law eſtabliſhed there by king John; rebuilt 1399.
Weſtminſter ſchool founded, 1070; again, by queen Elizabeth, 1560.
Weſtmorland, Earldom of, created 1624. (Fane.)
Wetherhall priory, Cumberland, built 1086.
Weymouth caſtle built by Henry VIII. about 1539.
Weymouth, viſcount, Title of, created 1682. (name Thynne.)
Whale fiſhery. The firſt employed in it were the Norwegians, ſoon after their diſcovery of Greenland, about 837; carried on for the oil only, 1578, the uſe of whale-bone not being then known; taken up by the Engliſh, 1598. See Greenland.
Whalley abbey, (Ciſtercians) Lancaſhire, built 1187.
Wheels, Duty laid on, March 25, 1747; increaſed, 1776; on waggons and carts, 1783.
Whig and Tory, The epoch of, 1680. The firſt was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagoniſts for reſembling the principles of the

Whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popiſh robbers in Ireland. They formerly were called Whigs from *Whiggamors*, a name given to the Scots in the South Weſt, who for want of corn in their quarter, uſed annually to repair to Leith, to buy ſtores that came from the North, and all that drove were called *Whiggamors* or *Whiggs*, from the term *Whiggam*, which they uſed in driving their horſes. Now in the year 1648, the preſbyterian miniſters incited an inſurrection againſt the court, and marched with the people to Edinburgh; this was called "the *Whiggamor's* inroad," and after this all that oppoſed adminiſtration in Scotland, were called *Whiggs*, and from hence the term was adopted in England. See Parliament.

Whirlwind. One known by the term *Typhones* paſſed down Aſhley river, South Carolina, and fell on the ſhipping in Rebellion-road with ſuch fury, as to lay bare the channel of the river, ſink five veſſels, and damage many others, May 4, 1774.

Whitby monaſtery (Benedictines) in Yorkſhire, founded, 1075. The cuſtom of ſetting a hedge in the river on Aſcenſion eve had its origin, 1159; certain abbey lands are there held by this, it being enjoined by the monk of Whitby, as a pennance on three perſons who occaſioned his death by wounding him.

Whitehall palace, great part burnt, April 1690; totally conſumed, Jan. 5, 1698.

Whitehall preachers appointed, March, 1724.

Whitſunday. See Pentecoſt.

Whorwell nunnery built, 979.

Wicklow, Iriſh viſcount, created 1785. (Howard.)

Wight, Iſle of, conquered by Veſpaſian, 23; taken by the French, July 13, 1377.

Wigmore caſtle, Herefordſhire, built 1074.

Wigton, Scots earldom of, created 1605. (Fleming.)

Wild Jonathan, the thieftaker, hanged May 24, 1725.

Wildfire invented by Callinicus, a Greek, about 660: gunpowder was not then part of its compoſition.

William I. natural ſon of Richard, duke of Normandy,

dy, by a tanner's daughter of Falaiſe, became duke of Normandy, and was promiſed by Edward the Confeſſor to be appointed, in his will, ſucceſſor to the crown of England, 1051; claimed the crown of Harold after Edward's death, who refuſed it, 1066; invaded England at Pevenſey, Suſſex, with a large army, Oct. 1066; ſlew Harold, and conquered this kingdom at the battle of Haſtings; Edgar Atheling, nephew to Edward the Confeſſor, the only heir to the crown, reſigned it to him, December following, and he was crowned December 25; returned to Normandy, but haſtened back to England, December, 1067; crowned his wife Matilda, 1068; invaded Scotland, 1072; ſubverted the Engliſh conſtitution, 1074; wounded by his rebel ſon, Robert, at Gerberot in Normandy, 1079; buried his queen, 1083; invaded France, 1088; ſoon after this he fell from his horſe, and contracted a rupture, of which he died, at Hermentrude near Roan, Sept. 1088, aged 63; was buried at Caen, and ſucceeded in Normandy by his eldeſt ſon, Robert, and in England by his ſecond ſon, William II. See Robert, duke of Normandy.

William II. called Rufus, from his red hair, ſecond ſon of William I. ſucceeded his father, and crowned Sept. 27, 1088; invaded Normandy, with ſucceſs, 1090; ſubdued Wales, 1093; killed with an arrow accidentally by Sir Walter Tyrrel, as he was hunting in the new foreſt, Auguſt, 1100, aged 40; buried at Winton, and ſucceeded by his brother, Henry I. See Robert, Duke of Normandy.

William III. ſirnamed Naſſau, crowned with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus to oppoſe king James, June 14, 1690; wounded in the ſhoulder, while reconnoitering the enemy at the Boyne; defeated king James at the battle of the Boyne; returned to England, Sept. 6, 1690; plot laid for aſſaſſinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horſe and broke his collar bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died March 8, aged 51; buried April 12, following, and was ſucceeded by his wife's ſiſter, Anne. See Orange, Prince of; Mary, queen.

Willoughby de Broke, Barony of, created 1492. (name Verney.)

Willoughby of Eresby, Barony of, created 1780. (name Burrell.)

Willoughby of Parham, Barony of, created 1546. (name Willoughby.)

Wills are of very high antiquity (see Genesis, c. xlviii. 22); Solon introduced them at Athens (see Solon). There are many regulations respecting wills in the Koran; the Romans had this power, so had the native Mexicans, of course, it prevailed at least in three parts of the globe; lands were devisable by will before the Conquest; privilege of making wills, granted by Henry I. in 1100.

Winchcomb monastery, (Benedictines) Gloustershire, founded by Kenulf, 800.

Winchelscomb, Glocestershire. See Storm.

Winchelsea, Earldom of, created 1628. (Finch.)

Winchelsea old town swallowed up by the sea, 1250; the present town built in Edwards Ist's time; Grey friars monastery built, before Edward III. castle built by Henry VIII. chartered, 1543.

Winchester. The first cathedral founded by Kingil, king of the West Saxons, who began to reign, 612; bishopric founded, 636; city burnt 1102; archdeaconry erected, before 1114; present cathedral began, about 1073; finished, 1366; college founded, 1387; Palace began building, 1683.

Wind guns invented, 1648.

Windmills invented, 1299.

Window tax established, 1695; increased 1747; again, 1778. See Tea, Hearth Money.

Windows, of some kind, were glazed, so early as the third century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced here, till by Bennet, 680, nor did it become general, till 1180. See Glass.

Winds, their names given them by Charlemagne, emperor of Germany.

Windsor appears to have been a place of note before Henry IIId's reign; incorporated by 5. Edward I.; castle built by Edward III.; the tomb house was the

the ſpot where the ancient chapel of St. George, built by Edward III. ſtood; Henry VII. pulled down the chapel, and built the tomb houſe, intending to be there buried, but afterwards altered his mind.

Wine, The art of making, firſt diſcovered by Noah; the art brought from India, by Bacchus; none produced in France, in the time of the Romans; we have a record of the compoſing of wines for Henry III. ſo early as 1249, they were then mixed with honey. Playfair ſays, wines were firſt made in Britain, 276; ſold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300: licences for vending it eſtabliſhed, 1661. See Bacchus.

Wine licence office eſtabliſhed 1661.

Winefred's, St. well, as ancient as 660; chapel built 1490.

Wingfield caſtle, Suffolk, built, before 1066.

Winterton, Iriſh earldom of, created 1766. (name Turnour.)

Wire invented by Rudolph, of Nuremberg, 1410.

Wire mills invented by the Germans, 1563. Before, it was drawn by hand. See Iron.

Wirtemberg, Earldom of, erected into a duchy, 1496.

Witchcraft. Six hundred condemned as wizards, and moſt of them burnt, in France, 1609.

Grandier, pariſh prieſt of Loudun, France, burnt, on the ſuppoſition of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634.

Twenty old women in Bretagne, France, put to death, for this ſuppoſed crime, 1654.

Nine old women were burnt at Kaliſk, in Poland, charged with having bewitched, and rendered unfruitful, the lands belonging to a gentleman in that palatinate, 1775. See Necromancy.

Witham, Eſſex, built, by Edward the elder, 913.

Wizard. See Witchcraft.

Woburn abbey, (Ciſtercians) Bedfordſhire, founded, 1145; town burnt, 1724.

Wo, the term uſed by drivers, to ſtop horſes, is derived from *Woe*; an old Warwickſhire word, implying *ſtop*.

Woolen cloths were manufactured in very early ages; Srabo ſays, they were the exports of Luſitania, in 34; however this be, it commenced generally at Sedan, in France, about 1646; wool was manufactured in England, 1185; not in any great quantity till 1331, when wearing it was firſt introduced from Flanders; forbidden to be exported 1337; manufactory prohibited in Ireland, 1698; firſt exported from Ireland to a foreign market, Jan. 15, 1780. See blaize, burying.

Wolſey, the ſon of a butcher at Ipſwich, being a clergyman, became chaplain and favourite of Henry VII; appointed miniſter to Henry VIII. 1513; made archbiſhop of York, 1514; cardinal and chancellor, 1515; legate, 1518; indicted for obtaining Bulls from Rome, without the king's conſent, Oct. 9, 1529; the ſeals taken from him, Oct. 18; ſtripped of all his places, Nov. following, but pardoned; arreſted at his houſe in Yorkſhire, for correſponding with the Pope, and died on the road as they were bringing him to London, Nov. 28, 1530, aged 59. He was the firſt clergyman in England that wore ſilk and gold.

Wolſey's college, Ipſwich, founded, 1529.

Wolverhampton cathedral founded, 996; new church burnt, Nov 1, 1758.

Wood cuts (a kind of engraving), invented by Ruſt, a German, 1460.

Wood's patent, for coining halfpence for Ireland and America, granted, Jan. 1723.

Woodſtock, Oxford, a royal ſeat in the day of Alfred.

Worceſter built, 255; biſhoprick founded by Ethelred king of Mercia, and taken out of Litchfield, 679; Edgar's tower built, 975; cathedral built, 1055; Archdeaconry erected, 1089; deanery *ditto*, 1542.

Worceſter college, Oxon, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, 1713. (8 fellows.)

Workſop abbey, (Auguſtines) Notts, built, 1103.

Worms, Edict of, by which Luther was proſcribed as a heretic, 1521.

Worſhipping images firſt introduced into England, 763.

Writing

Writing ſaid to be originally taught to the Latins, by Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, 1252 before Chriſt.

Wulfer, king of Mercia, put two of his ſons to death for hereſy, 659; ſucceeded Oſwy as 11th king of Britain, 670; died, 674; buried at Peterborough, and ſucceeded by his brother Etheldred, king of Mercia.

Wyat, Sir Thomas, executed for rebellion, 1554.

Wymondham monaſtery, (Benedictines) Norfolk, founded, 1105.

Y.

YARD. See Ell.

Yarmouth, Iſle of Wight, incorporated by James I.

Yarmouth, Norfolk, chartered by Henry I.

Year books begun in Edward IId's time.

Yeaſt has not been introduced into England much above a century, though according to Pliny, it was uſed by the ancient Gauls.

Yeomen of the guards, 50, firſt inſtituted, 1486, being the firſt permanent military band inſtituted in England. See Troops.

Yew-trees encouraged in churchyards, (as being fenced from cattle), for the making of bows, 1482. Hence their generality in churchyards.

York, Richard, duke of, father to Edward IV. and deſcended by the mother's ſide, from Lionel the II. ſon of Edward III. was made Protector of the kingdom, March 27, 1454; took Henry VI. priſoner at St. Alban's, 1455; declared right heir to the crown, 1460; ſlain at the battle of Wakefield, 1460.

York, Cecile, Ducheſs of, mother to Edward IV; died 1495, very old, having lived to ſee three princes of her body crowned, and four murdered.

York, The crown reſtored to the family of, in Edward

ward IV; the houſes of York and Lancaſter united in Henry VIII. See Lancaſtrian.

York built, 1223 before Chriſt; made an archbiſhopric, about 625; Paulinus was the firſt, and till 1470, the archbiſhop had juriſdiction over all the biſhops of Scotland; city and cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1069; deanery, chancellorſhip, precentorſhip, treaſureſhip, and archdeaconry of the Weſt Riding erected, about 1090; archdeaconry of the Eaſt Riding *ditto*, about 1130; ſubdeanery *ditto*, 1329; monaſtery founded, 1072; cathedral rebuilt, about 1075; St. Mary's abbey (Benedictines) built, 1088; city burnt again, with 39 churches, 1179; Ouſe bridge rebuilt, 1566. See Caldees.

York, Archbiſhop of, who headed a rebellion in the North, taken and executed, which was the firſt inſtance of a clergyman's ſuffering by the civil laws, July, 1406.

York buildings water company, London, incorporated, 1691.

Z

ZANZALEENS, or Jacobites, a ſect in Syria, that aroſe under Zanzale in 535, and taught, that water baptiſm is of no efficacy; that it is neceſſary to be baptiſed with fire, and the application of a red hot iron.

Zealand, The ſea broke the dykes at, and overflowed large tracts of land, 1530; again 1568, when almoſt all Frieſland was covered with water, 72 villages overflowed, and above 20,000 perſons loſt their lives; again December 1717, when 1300 perſons were drowned.

Zodiac, Signs of, invented by Anaximander.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES

That could not be ſo well ranged ALPHABETICALLY.

Before Chriſt.

4004. ON the fourth day of the creation, at noon, according to Kennedy, the earth firſt received its diurnal motion.

3015. Univerſal corruption overſpread the world. Deſtruction of men reſolved on.

2461. This year happened, a conjunction of the planets which the Chineſe take notice of in their hiſtory.

1921. The number of falſe divinities multiplying, gave occaſion to the vocation of Abraham.

604. By order of Necho, king of Egypt, ſome Phœnicians ſailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.

331. A great many Roman ladies poiſoned their huſbands; 170 of them ſuffered death for it. This was the firſt example of ſuch a crime.

After Chriſt.

28. Nine hundred Roman ſoldiers taking ſhelter in a wood, having been cut to pieces, after a noble defence, by the Friſians, a people beyond the Rhine, it had ſuch an effect on the Roman army in general, that 400 other ſoldiers that had retreated within a hou e, fearing they ſhould be betrayed, killed each other to a man.

47. A new iſland appeared in the Ægean ſea.

70. After Jeruſalem was taken, Eleazar defended a ſtrong fortreſs with 960 of his moſt deſperate followers. When the battering ram had made a breach, they turned their ſwords againſt their wives and children,

dren, and then againſt their own breaſts. They died to the laſt man.

74. On examination, ſeveral perſons at Rome were found to be 100, 120, 130, 131, 132, 138, and 140 years old, two were advanced to 150.

195. About this time, Plautianus, the favourite miniſter of Severus, emperor of Rome, that his daughter, in her marriage with the eldeſt ſon of the emperor, might be attended with a train of eunuchs, worthy of an Eaſtern queen, ordered 100 free Romans, ſome of them married and fathers of families, to be caſtrated.

200. About this period, it was the univerſal opinion both of the church and the heretics, that the fallen angels, or dæmons, were the authors, the patrons, and the objects of idolatry.

389. At Rome, a pillar of fire was ſeen in the air during 30 days.

424. The Perſian army, fearing they ſhould be cut off by the Romans, threw themſelves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 100,000 periſhed.

770. Conſtantine IV. ſent for a great number of friars and nuns to Epheſus, ordered them to change their black habits for white, and to deſtroy their images; and on their refuſal, he commanded their eyes to be put out, baniſhed them, and ſold their monaſteries.

800. About this time, Charlemagne, emperor of Rome and Germany, inſtituted the ceremony at Eaſter, of a Chriſtian's giving a Jew a box on the ear, which was afterwards carried to that exceſs, as to deſtroy the Jew by the blow. This cuſtom, about the beginning of the 12th century, was changed into a tax, and appropriated to the canons of St. Sernin.

998. *Kyrie-eleeſon* and *Paralipomenon* were accounted two eminent ſaints of the church, and he who could read Greek paſſed for a ſorcerer.

1015. It was about this time that Sancho Garcie, Count of Caſtile, obliged his mother to ſwallow a poiſoned drink, that ſhe had prepared for him, with a view of marrying after his death a Mooriſh lord, with whom ſhe was enamoured. Hence the cuſtom, in many

many parts of Spain of the women being obliged to drink at table before their huſbands.

1017. In Aquitaine it rained three days, of the colour of blood.

1057. The cuſtom for the lord to lie the firſt night with the bride of his tenant, was very common in Scotland and the North of England; but it was abrogated by Malcolm III. at the inſtance of his queen, and a mark was paid to the lord in lieu of it. This cuſtom was called *Marcheta*. The maiden rents paid at Builth, in Radnorſhire, are of the ſame kind. It was common in France, 1280.

1113. The water of the river Medway failed ſo much, that the ſmalleſt boats could not float in the channel: alſo, the Thames was ſo low, between the Tower and the bridge, that women and children waded it over; owing to ſo great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the ſands bare ſeveral miles from the ſhore, which continued a whole day.

1114. During this year, ſeveral bridges in England, being then of timber, were broken down by the ice, when it thawed, after a ſevere froſt.

1120. One hundred and fifty nobles and the king's ſon loſt at ſea, in coming from Normandy.

1139. The world being apt to think the Saracen Moors, barbarians, the following anecdote will evince the contrary. The Moors laid ſiege to Toledo, becauſe the queen of Caſtile was within the caſtle. Their army being before the town, the queen addreſſed them from the window, reproaching them with their want of gallantry in beſieging a woman, when glory awaited them without the walls of Oreja: the Chevalier Moors on this retired with their army, filed off before the queen, celebrating her virtues and her beauty.

1140. In the civil wars in Germany, when the emperor Conrade had beſieged the town of Weinſberg, the wife of Guelpho, duke of Bavaria, ſolicited, as an article of capitulation, a ſafe conduct to her and the other women of the town; which being complied with, each woman took her huſband on her back, and ſo marched out of the place; the emperor was ſo

pleaſed with the thought, that he entertained them ſplendidly about his tent.

1160. Thirty German heretics came to England, to propagate their opinions. They ſaid they were chriſtians, but denied baptiſm, the Lord's ſupper, and matrimony; for which they were condemned by a council of biſhops at Oxford, and delivered over to the ſecular arm. Accordingly, they were marked in the forehead with a red-hot iron, whipped and thruſt out of doors naked, in the midſt of winter; when none daring to relieve them, an order having been publiſhed to the contrary, they died of hunger and cold.

1179. At Chriſtmas, at a place called Oxen-hall, near Darlington, in the biſhopric of Durham, the earth raiſed itſelf up like a lofty tower, and remained ſeveral hours in that poſture; on a ſudden, it ſunk down again, with a horrid noiſe, and the earth ſo ſucked it in, that it made there a deep pit, which continues to this day. Mr. Camden ſuppoſes it to be the wells that are now called Hell-kettles.

1189. The emperor of Germany, the kings of England, France, and Flanders, and vaſt numbers of all ranks of people took the croſs, and ran in ſhoals to the Holy Land. Another expedition took place in 1204, under the comte de Montfort, when the utmoſt barbarities were practiſed: 30,000 heretics, inhabitants of Beziers, were put to the ſword; after the taking of Lavaur, the ſurvivors were thrown into the jakes of that city, the throats of eighty gentlemen were cut in cold blood, and 400 heretics were committed to the flames, while the clergy chaunted the hymn to the Holy Ghoſt.

1201. The cuſtom of ringing a bell before the ſacrament, when carried to the ſick, that all who heard might bow themſelves, inſtituted.

1250. So great and ſo extravagant was the oſtentation of the French nobility about this time, that when Raymond V. count of Tholouſe, held a full court, in order to reconcile two contending powers; the environs of the caſtle were ploughed and ſowed with ſilver deniers, to the amount of 7500l. of the preſent

preſent ſterling money; victuals were dreſſed by wax lights, and Raymond de Venons cauſed 30 of his horſes to be burnt before the aſſembly.

1262. The two companies of goldſmiths and taylors of London fought, and ſeveral were killed on both ſides. The ſheriffs appeaſed the tumult, and thirteen of the moſt mutinous of them were hanged, as were thirty citizens of Norwich, for quarrelling and fighting with the monks of that city. See Juſts.

1267. The king's half brother killed a chief juſtice in Weſtminſter-hall.

1293. October 14. Baliol, king of Scotland, appeared in Weſtminſter-hall, in perſon, by ſummons, to anſwer a complaint againſt him, of the earl of Fife, where he pleaded his own cauſe.

1300. About this time, there was not an abſolute prince in Europe.

1309. Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of the king of Bohemia, promiſed in marriage to the emperor of Germany's ſon, but whoſe marriage was delayed, owing to ſome ſuſpicion of her virginity, came to the Diet at Spire, and there preſented herſelf to the emperor, &c. undreſſed to her ſhift, and in a noble ſpeech offered to undergo an examination by any midwives or matrons his majeſty ſhould appoint; inſiſting on having her innocence cleared. Such an examination took place; the report was, ſhe was innocent, and ſhe was immediately married in the preſence of the whole diet.

1315. Perpetual rains and cold weather having not only deſtroyed the harveſt, but produced a mortality among the cattle, the parliament endeavoured to moderate the prices of proviſions. The rates eſtabliſhed were, of our preſent money, as follow: for the beſt ox, not corn fed, 2l. 8s. corn fed, 3l. 12s. a fat hog two years old, 10s. a fat wether unſhorn, 5s. ſhorn, 3s. 6d. a fat gooſe, 7½d. fat capon, 6d. hen, 3d. two chickens, 3d. four pigeons, 3d. and twenty-four eggs, 3d.

1327. Raw ſkins of cattle, ſuſpended on ſtakes, were made uſe of, inſtead of kettles, to boil meat, in the North of England and in Scotland.

1330. The rains were ſo violent, that the harveſt did not begin till Michaelmas. At Chriſtmas, a weſterly wind overthrew ſeveral houſes and public edifices, tore up trees by the roots, and did a vaſt deal of miſchief.

1338. It rained almoſt continually, from the beginning of October to the beginning of December, and then came a froſt upon it, which laſted twelve weeks; yet, though the corn was deſtroyed by it in a great meaſure, the war with Scotland made money ſo ſcarce, that all ſorts of grain were ſold at a reaſonable rate.

1340. There were 30,000 ſtudents in the univerſity of Oxford.

Parliamentary grants to the king were in kind: this year 30,000 ſacks of wool were in the grant.

1348. It rained from Midſummer to Chriſtmas, ſo that there was not one day or night dry together. This wet ſeaſon cauſed great floods, and a peſtilence, which raged a whole year. The earth was at the ſame time barren, and even the ſea did not produce ſuch plenty of fiſh as formerly. The mortality was ſo great, that in the city of London two hundred bodies were buried every day in the Charter-houſe-yard, beſides thoſe interred in other common burying places; this laſted from Candlemas to Eaſter.

1351. The parliament joined the king in reſiſting papal encroachments, from motives of intereſt; thus ſecuring their own preſentations to benefices, when they happened to be in lay hands. This ſowed the ſeeds of freedom and independency in the church, and prepared the mind for the Reformation.

1353, was remarkable for the ſcarcity of corn and proviſions in England and France, occaſioned by a great drought. It was called the *dear ſummer*; rye was brought out of Zealand to ſupport the poor, who otherwiſe muſt have periſhed for want of ſuſtenance.

1355. Among the number of perſons who fell a ſacrifice to the tyranny of Peter the Cruel, king of Caſtile, was an old man, for whom his ſon offered to die in his ſtead, but this did not ſave him.

1357. Donna-Maria Coronel, a beautiful lady, as virtuous as courageous, finding that Peter the Cruel, king

king of Caſtile, had put her huſband to death, with a view of taking her to his bed, ſlaſhed her face all over with a ſword, to preſerve her virtue; thus bleeding and disfigured, ſhe preſented herſelf to the king, who was ſtruck with all the horror ſhe wiſhed to inſpire him with.

1364. April 8, died at the Savoy, London, John, king of France.

1371. February 22, died at London, David, king of Scotland.

1380. About this time, in France, there was a mode of emblazoning apparrel. The women wore their huſbands ſhields on the right ſide of their gowns, and their own on the left. This faſhion laſted near a century.

1381. When Richard IId's firſt wife came from Bohemia, ſhe had no ſooner ſet foot on ſhore, than ſuch a tempeſt immediately aroſe, as had not been ſeen in many years. Several ſhips were daſhed to pieces in the harbour, and the ſhip in which the queen came over, was ſhattered and broken; which was the more obſervable, becauſe his ſecond wife brought a ſtorm with her to the Engliſh coaſts, in which the king's baggage was loſt, and many ſhips of his fleet caſt away.

1392. A dolphin was taken near London bridge ten feet long.

1407. Aſſaſſinations ſo much prevailed among the French and Scots, that the duke of Orleans, only brother of the king of France, was murdered publicly in the ſtreets of Paris, and an eminent lawyer was allowed to plead in behalf of it, before the peers of France, and maintain the lawfulneſs of aſſaſſination. See *anno* 1414; Orleans, Duke of.

1414. It required all the eloquence and authority of the famous Gerſon to prevail on the council of Conſtance to condemn this propoſition, "That there "are ſome caſes, in which aſſaſſination is a virtue "more meritorious in a knight than in an eſquire, and "more meritorious in a king than in a knight." See *anno* 1407 above.

1422. In the time of Henry VI. the king's palace

was ſurrounded with little barbers ſhops, which were under the direction of the barber of the houſehold, and the clerk of the ewry. There being then no carriages, and the ſtreets being dirty, it is probable, that thoſe who went to court were firſt ſhaved and dreſſed in theſe ſtalls or ſhops. A conſiderable fee was alſo given to this barber for ſhaving every knight of the bath, on his creation, as well as 40*s.* from every baron, 100*s.* from every earl, and 10*l.* from every duke on the like occaſion.

1446. There were two unuſual combats within liſts appointed. The firſt was by the prior of Kilmain, in Ireland, who impeached the earl of Ormond of high treaſon, and the place of trial was in Smithfield; but the quarrel was taken up by the king, and ſo decided without combat. The ſecond was by one John David, an armourer, who impeached his maſter, William Catur, of treaſon; but the latter being, with his neighbours, intoxicated with wine, before he came to fight, was unhappily ſlain, without any juſt ſuſpicion of guilt; the ſervant however lived not long after him; for the next aſſize, he was hanged for felony.

1453. John Norman, mayor of London, the firſt that went to be ſworn at Weſtminſter-hall by water.

1456. There were taken at Erith, within 12 miles of London, four wonderful fiſhes, *viz.* two whales, one ſword-fiſh, and one called *Mors Marina*.

1467. The people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet. They wore the beaks or peaks of their ſhoes ſo long, that they incumbered themſelves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen did theirs with chains of ſilver, or ſilver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous cuſtom was in vogue ever ſince the year 1382, but now it was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20*s.* and the pain of curſing by the clergy. The ladies wore at this time ſuch pyramids on their heads, that the face was the centre of the body.

The king concluded a league with the king of Caſtile, by which he allowed certain Cotſwold ſheep to be tranſported into Spain, where the breed ſo increaſed, that their fine wool has ſince proved very detrimental to England.

1477.

1477. June 16. George Nevil, duke of Bedford, was degraded by act of parliament, and his titles taken from him, for not having ſufficient fortune to ſupport the dignity.

1479. Robert Byfield, one of the ſheriffs of London, was fined fifty pounds by the court of aldermen, for affronting the lord mayor, which it ſeems was only by kneeling too near him at prayers, at St. Paul's church.

1486. John Percival drank to by the lord mayor for ſheriff, the firſt time of this method of election.

1492. Pope Alexander VI. who began to reign this year, divided the whole undiſcovered world between the kings of Spain and Portugal.

1494. The body of one Alice Hackney, which had been buried 175 years, was accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary Hill, London; the ſkin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable. See *anno* 1772.

1499. The Moors in Grenada having a deſign to revolt againſt the crown of Spain, Cardinal Ximenes the prime miniſter having diſcovered it, gave them this alternative, either to become Chriſtians or be puniſhed. They choſe the firſt, and more than 3000 were baptized in one day.

1505. Philip, king of Caſtile, in his voyage to Spain, was driven by a ſtorm on the coaſt of England, where he was detained till he had ſeen king Henry, which he did, at Windſor.

1508. Sir Thomas More oppoſed a ſubſidy, with ſucceſs, which is the firſt oppoſition of this kind in the Houſe of Commons.

About this time, it was cuſtomary to give the ſame title to clergymen not graduates, as we do now to knights, to diſtinguiſh them from ſuch as took a maſter's degree, and were called Maſter or Mr. Batchelors of Arts, in the univerſity of Cambridge, have, at this time, the addition of "Sir" preſixed to their ſirnames, for the ſame reaſon. See Knighthood.

1515. Dec. 14. Francis I. of France, ſigned the memorable contract with the pope, by which he granted him the firſt year's income of the biſhopricks

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and other great benefices, and in conſequence of this, obtained the right of nomination to them.

1519. A Milaneſe woman was burnt for murder. From a depraved appetite ſhe had an invincible inclination to feed on human fleſh, of which ſhe made proviſion, by enticing children into her houſe, killing them, and eating them.

This year a ſhip ſailed eaſtward from a port in Europe, and returned to the ſame port, after a voyage of 1124 days, without altering her direction. This it was that firſt diſcovered the ſpherical face of the earth.

1521. Francis I. of France, being wounded in the head, by ſomething thrown from a window, was obliged to cut off his hair, which, till that time, was worn very long, and the beard cloſe ſhaven; however, willing to gain on one ſide what he loſt on the other, he ſuffered his beard to grow long; and from thence, it became a faſhion to wear the hair ſhort and the beard long, as may be obſerved in many of our old pictures.

1531. One Rooſe for poiſoning 17 of the biſhop of Rocheſter's family, two of which died, was, by an act of parliament, made guilty of high treaſon, and put to death, by being thrown into boiling water.

1540. By the Roman law, perſons guilty of high treaſon might be tried even after death, to puniſh their heirs, and this practice was now adopted by the Scots; and as it was a maxim, that none could be tried if abſent, the corpſe or bones were preſented at the bar.

1541. The emperor Charles V. in an expedition againſt Algiers, having landed part of his men, a moſt dreadful tempeſt aroſe, and in leſs than an hour, 15 ſhips of war and 140 tranſports, with 8000 men periſhed.

1544. Read, alderman of London, was preſſed and ſent for a common ſoldier, for refuſing to pay an arbitrary benevolence, aſſeſſed on the city by Henry VIII; men being never preſſed at that time, unleſs obnoxious to law.

1546.

1546. One Foxley, of the mint, ſlept 14 days and 15 nights, and could not be waked.

1553. During the reign of queen Mary, a woman big with child was burnt at Guernſey, for hereſy; when, from the violence of the flames, the infant ſprang forth at the ſtake, and was preſerved by the bye-ſtanders; after ſome deliberation of the prieſts, who aſſiſted at the ſacrifice, they caſt it again into the fire, as a "young heretic."

1558. By act of parliament, the citizens' wives of London, not being gentlewomen by deſcent nor the wives of aldermen, were obliged to wear white knit woollen three-cornered caps, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads: aldermen's wives made theirs of velvet.

1567. There was found, on enquiry, to be 4851 ſtrangers of all nations in London, of whom 3838 were Flemings, and only 58 Scots.

1571. About this time, the poor encreaſed ſo faſt, owing to no civil wars of any conſequence for a century before, and no drain to the colonies, that a poor man was not ſuffered to marry till 30, nor a woman till 25 years of age.

1580. Queen Elizabeth iſſued a proclamation, prohibiting any new houſes to be built within three miles of the gates of the city of London.

1581. John Stubbs, of Lincoln's-inn, and one William Page, had their right hands cut off, for publiſhing a book againſt queen Elizabeth's marriage with the duke of Anjou.

1585. At this time, any peer might have as many proxies in the Houſe of Lords as he could procure; the earl of Leiceſter had ten at this time, and the duke of Buckingham, in Charles Iſt's time, had, in one parliament, twenty, which occaſioned a vote, that no peer ſhould have above two proxies.

1597. One Dominique de Gourges, a private gentleman of Gaſcony, in France (the Spaniards having maſſacred a colony of Frenchmen ſettled at Florida, and declaring, they did not put them to death "as Frenchmen, but Lutherans"), fitted out three ſhips at his own expence, made a deſcent at Florida, took three

three forts, and hung up 800 Spaniſh ſoldiers and officers on trees, with this inſcription, "not as Spaniards, but as traitors, robbers, and aſſaſſins." Queen Elizabeth offered this man the command of her fleet, but he died ſoon after.

1629. Glaude Guillon, a poor gentleman, was beheaded at St. Claude, in Burgundy, for eating a morſel of horſe-fleſh on a fiſh-day, not being able to buy fiſh or other meat.

1634. The gentlemen of the four inns of court preſented a maſque to their majeſties at Whitehall.

1649. April 16. The earl of Pembroke was returned knight of the ſhire for Bucks, *prima impreſſionis*, and his lordſhip was accordingly admitted into the houſe with great reſpect.

A very hot ſummer, with much thunder and lightning, which did great miſchief in Guienne, Bourdeaux, and other provinces in France, firing hayricks, granaries, &c. and deſtroying harveſts. Several members of the parliament of Aix were found dead in their beds, after a tempeſtuous night of lightning, and the next day, the roof of the houſe where they aſſembled fell down, and killed ſeveral. The people ſuppoſed it to be a judgment on thoſe provinces, for taking arms againſt their ſovereign.

1654. July 11. Don Pantaloon de Sa, one of the Portugueſe ambaſſadors, beheaded, for ſhooting Mr. Greenaway.

1660. Oct. 10. Ten of the regicides were tried, and executed ſoon after.

1661. Jan. The carcaſes of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradſhaw, hanged at Tyburn, buried under the gallows, and their heads ſet on Weſtminſter hall.

Sept. 3. At a public entry of the Swediſh ambaſſador, happened a rencounter between the French and Spaniſh ambaſſadors, for precedency, and many of their retinue were killed on Tower-hill; but the Spaniſh ambaſſador's coach at length had the good fortune to get firſt. This affronted the French king, and Philip IV. of Spain was obliged to make conceſſions.

172 . The Engliſh waiting for the flow of the tide,

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in order to land their men on the coaſt of Scheveling, were diſappointed; as the next tide flowed but two hours, and an ebb for many hours ſucceeded, which carried the Engliſh fleet again to ſea, and before the return of the flow, the Dutch fleet appeared in ſight; the Hollanders were thus preſerved from an invaſion by almoſt a miracle.

In December, there fell in the weſt of England a ſhower of rain that froze into ice as ſoon as it touched the boughs of trees or any thing above ground, and by multiplying the icicles, it broke all down with its weight. The ice on the ſprig of an aſh that weighed three quarters of a pound, weighed 16 pounds. The rain that fell on the ſnow immediately became ice, without ſinking into the ſnow at all. *Philoſ. Tranſactions*, No. 90.

1679. An act paſſed, for iſſuing new writs to elect members, in the room of ſuch as were preferred to any place under government.

About this time, the people had as large a portion of real liberty, as is conſiſtent with a ſtate of ſociety; and ſufficient power in their own hands to aſſert and preſerve that liberty, if invaded by the royal prerogative.

1682. Meſſrs. Pilkington and Shute, ſheriffs of London, ſent to the Tower, for continuing a poll after the lord mayor had adjourned it.

1683. The lord mayor and ſheriffs arreſted, at the ſuit of two pretended ſheriffs, April 24.

1686. The biſhop of London ſuſpended, for refuſing to ſuſpend Dr. Sharp, rector of St. Giles's, afterwards archbiſhop of York, at the king's deſire.

1688. Maſs ordered to be celebrated on board the fleet, which occaſioned a tumult, and the prieſts narrowly eſcaped being thrown overboard.

1690. Nov. 7. Twelve thouſand Iriſh catholics tranſported themſelves to France.

1702. The family ſeat of Borge, near Frederickſtadt, in Norway, owing to its foundation being undermined by the waters of a river, ſunk, with all its towers and battlements, into an abyſs 100 fathoms deep, and its ſite was inſtantly filled with water, and formed

formed a lake 300 ells long and 150 broad; 14 perſons and 200 head of cattle periſhed.

1704. At the ſiege of Gibraltar, 500 deſperate Spaniards, with the greateſt hazard, got ſecretly into St. Michael's Cave, and were to have fallen on the back of the town, whilſt the beſiegers aſſaulted the front; but being diſcerned and attacked, they refuſed quarter, and jumping down the vaſt precipice, their commander leading the way, the whole 500 periſhed.

1707. An iſland, five miles round, roſe in the Archipelago, from the bottom of the ſea.

1712. The doctrines of the Jacobite faction were chiefly favoured by thoſe in power.

1716. Aug. 5. Two ſoldiers were whipped almoſt to death, and turned out of the ſervice, for wearing boughs in their hats on the 29th of May.

1717. George I. at the requeſt of the univerſity of Cambridge, ſuppreſſed the ridiculous cuſtom of burning in effigy the pope, the pretender, the earl of Mar, the devil, and the duke of Ormond.

1719. This year gave birth to a very premature genius at Candiac, in France, John Lewis Candiac, who knew the letters at 13 months old; read latin, either in print or MS. at three years of age; tranſlated it, at four; and at ſix, read Greek and Hebrew, and was maſter of the principles of arithmetic, hiſtory, geography, heraldry, and the ſcience of medals, and had read the beſt authors in almoſt every branch of literature. He died at Paris of a complication of diſorders, 1726, aged ſeven.

1720. Major Johnſon, an officer on half pay at Dublin, went into his parlour, gave his two ſons (one ten years old, the other twelve) each a piſtol, loaded with ball, and ordered them to fire at each other, or he would run them through with his ſword; they ſhot each other dead upon the ſpot; their mother coming into the room, on the report of the piſtols, he ſtabbed her to the heart, and then himſelf.

1727. The common council of London entertained at St. James's palace, by George I.

1732. In April, Richard Smith, a bookbinder, priſoner in the King's Bench, perſuaded his wife to

follow his example, and make away with herſelf, after they had murdered their infant. They were found hanging in their chamber, and the infant dead in the cradle. They left a paper, intimating they did it to avoid the diſtreſſes of life.

Mariners of ſhips regiſtered in the ports of London were in number 21,797.

1734. Above 100 captives, redeemed from ſlavery in Morroco by the kings bounty, landed at Whitehall.

1746. The prizes taken from the French and Spaniards, in two years after the commencement of the war in 1744, were eſtimated at 9,483,000l.

1760. Till this time there was no ſuch thing as a privy in Madrid: it was cuſtomary to throw the ordure out of the window into the ſtreet at night, which was removed by ſcavengers the next day. On an order from the king, that every houſeholder ſhould build one, the people violently oppoſed it, as an arbitrary proceeding, and the phyſicians remonſtrated againſt it, alledging, that the filth imbibed the unwholeſome particles of the air, which otherwiſe would be taken into the human body; his majeſty, however prevailed; but many of the citizens, to keep their food wholeſome, have erected their privies by the kitchen fire.

1764. At Aſhton, Glouceſterſhire, 16 acres of land, near 20 feet in depth, ſlipped from the ſide of Breedon-hill, and entirely covered ſeveral paſture grounds at the bottom.

1767. The grand jury of London found a bill againſt count Guerchy, the French ambaſſador, for endeavouring to perſuade M. de Vergy to aſſaſſinate the chevalier D'Eon and though he tried to obtain a *noli proſequi*, the attorney and ſolicitor general over-ruled it. The chevalier was diſcovered afterwards to be a woman.

1771. March. The lord mayor and alderman Oliver ſent to the Tower by the Houſe of Commons, for committing their meſſenger.

The Polly, Capt. Walſh, a Guineaman, ſtruck on the bar of Bonny, and was ſoon afterwards attacked

by the negroes. The captain, finding he could not ſave his ſhip, ſent his crew off, ſhut himſelf up in his cabin, and when the king of Bonny and all his people were got on board, to the number of 1500 and upwards, he ſet fire to the powder-room, and thus, Sampſon-like, at his death, puniſhed the treachery of his aſſailants.

1772. February. Near Manheim, Germany, a mountain ſunk twenty feet below the ſurface of the ſurrounding land.

The body of Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, uncle to Henry V. being found in the ruins of the abbey at St. Edmund's Bury, having been buried 345 years, the leaden coffin was opened, and the fleſh, hair, toe and hand nails were perfect and ſound, as though he had not been dead ſix hours. On an inciſion being made in the breaſt, the fleſh cut as firm as in a living ſubject, and there was even an appearance of blood. See *anno* 1494.

June. Trade had nearly received a fatal blow by the failure of ſeveral capital houſes.

1776. May 10. One Ellen Ellis, of Beaumaris, aged 72, was delivered of a child. She had not had one for 25 years before.

1777. Two clergymen of the church of England, Dr. Dodd and Mr. Ruſſen, were this year hanged at Tyburn: the former, for a forgery; the latter, for a rape. Another was hanged the year following, for murder. See Hackman, Dodd, Ruſſen.

October 1. The firſt attempt to deliver a woman of an obſtructed birth, by cutting the *ſymphyſis*, was made, with ſucceſs, by Monſ. Sigault, ſurgeon of Paris. This happy mode of delivery in difficult caſes being firſt diſcovered by him, Dec. 1, 1768.

October 15. General Burgoyne, with an army of 6000 men, being ſurrounded by 16,000 Americans, near Albany, were obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war. See *anno*, 1781.

1780. Jan. 14. At ſix in the afternoon Farenheit's Thermometer, when hung in the air of Glaſgow, ſtood at 46 deg. below the freezing point.

1781. The counties in general petitioned parliament, to make a reform in the expenditure of the pub-

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lic money; and eſtabliſhed aſſociations, or committees of correſpondence, to attempt at leſſening the power of the crown.

1781. Oct. 18. The Engliſh army under Lord Cornwallis ſurrendered to the united forces of France and America at York-town. See *anno* 1777.

1782. Mrs. Siddons, an actreſs, received on her benefit night upwards of 1000l. by ſubſcriptions from a learned ſociety, the nobility and others;—when Mrs. Smollett, the widow of the celebrated Dr. Tobias Smollett, was ſo reduced, as to ſolicit public charity, and obtained no relief.

VULGAR HISTORICAL ERRORS,

In which there is NO TRUTH.

1. THAT ſurgeons and butchers may be challenged as jurors, on account of the barbarity of their profeſſions. See Surgeons, in Chronology.

2. That the old ſtatutes have prohibited the planting of vineyards, and the uſe of ſaw-mills.

3. That it is forbidden to marry in Lent.

4. That it is penal to open a coal-mine, or to kill a crow within five miles of London, or to ſhoot with a wind-gun, or carry a dark lanthorn.

5. That the king ſigns the death warrant (as it is called) for the execution of a criminal.

6. That there is a ſtatute, to oblige the owners of aſſes to crop their ears, leſt the length of them ſhould frighten the horſes upon the road.

7. That a woman's marrying a man under the gallows, will ſave him from execution.

8. That ſuch as are born at ſea, belong to Stepney pariſh, London.

9. That any one may be put into the crown office, for the moſt trifling injury.

10. That a man's taking his wife from the hands of the prieſt, cloathed only in her ſhift, when the marriage ceremony is performing, exempts him from being liable to her engagements.

11. That there was no land-tax before William III.

12. That a negro, being baptiſed, becomes immediately free.

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13. That the dead body of a perſon murdered will bleed in the preſence, or on the touch of the murderer.

A CHRONO-

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*For such Persons whose* NAMES *cannot be found here, look into* VOLUME I.]

A,

AALST, Everard, Dutch painter (fruit and flowers), born, 1602; died, 1658.
Aaron born, 1575; died, 1453 before Christ.
Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, shooting at a buck, at Bramshill Park, Hampshire, accidentally killed the keeper, for which he was deemed incapable of any longer performing the functions of a bishop, 1621; died August 3, 1633, aged 71.
Abdalla, son of Omar, flourished, 625.
Abel born, in the third year of the world; killed by Cain, 129, *ditto*, 3874 before Christ.
Abelard, Peter, died, 1143, aged 62.
Abernethy, John, the dissenting minister, died, 1740, aged 60.
Abu Bekr, Mahomet's successor, died, 634, aged 63.
Abulfeda, prince and geographer, died 1345, aged 72.
Accius, the poet, flourished, 143 before Christ.
Achilles, the Grecian general, died, 1184 before Christ.
Adam created, Friday, October 28, 4004; died 3034 before Christ, aged 930.
Addison, Joseph, born, 1671; died, June 17, 1719.

Ado, the hiſtorian, died, 874.
Agamemnon, the Grecian general, ſlain, 1183 before Chriſt.
Agathias, the Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed, 565.
Ageſilaus, king of Sparta, 400; died, 360 before Chriſt.
Agis IV. king of Lacedemon, put to death, 241 before Chriſt.
Agricola, the Roman governor of Britain, died in 93, aged 56.
Agricola, Rod. the philoſopher, died, 1485, aged 43.
Agrippa, king of Judea, died in 48, aged 54, having reigned 24 years.
Agrippa, Cornelius, the writer, died, 1534, aged 48.
Ahab killed at Ramoth Gilead, 897 before Chriſt.
Ahaz died, 726 before Chriſt.
Ajax, ſon of Teucer, flouriſhed, 1154 before Chriſt.
Ajax, ſon of Telamon, flouriſhed, 1149 before Chriſt.
Akenſide, Dr. Mark, the poet, died, June 23, 1770, aged 35.
Alban, St. the firſt Engliſh martyr, ſuffered, 286.
Albani, Francis, Italian painter, died, 1660, aged 82.
Alberoni, Cardinal, prime miniſter of Spain, died, 1752, aged 88.
Albertus Magnus, archbiſhop of Ratiſbon, born, 1205; died, 1280.
Albinus, the anatomiſt, died, 198.
Albumazer, the Arabian aſtrologer, flouriſhed, 841.
Alceus, the lyric poet, flouriſhed, 607 before Chriſt.
Alceus, the tragic poet, flouriſhed, 378.
Alcibiades, Athenian general, died, 404 before Chriſt, aged 46.
Alcman, the Greek lyric poet, flouriſhed, 672 before Chriſt.
Alexander, *ab Alexandro*, a civilian of Venice, flouriſhed, about 1475.
Alexander the Great born, 356; ſucceeded Philip, 336; defeated Darius at the river Granicus, when all lower Aſia ſubmitted to him, 334; founded the Grecian empire, 331; died at Babylon, March 21, 323 before Chriſt. See Amazons.
Ali, the head of a Mahometan ſect, a near relation of Mahomet,

Mahomet, and nominated his ſucceſſor, was aſſaſſinated, 660.

Alphonſus X. king of Caſtile, author of the Alfonſine tables, died, 1284, aged 67.

Alva, Duke of, governor of the Low Countries, died, 1852, aged 74.

Amak, the Perſian poet, flouriſhed about 1100.

Ambroſe, St. born, 333; made biſhop of Milan, 374; died, 397.

Ambroſius Aurelius choſen king of the Britons, 465; crowned at Stonchenge; died, 508.

Amos began to propheſy, 787 before Chriſt, in the 37th year of Jeroboam II. king of Iſrael.

Amphion. See Linus.

Amyot, biſhop of Auxerre, the linguiſt, born, 1514; died, 1595.

Anacharſis, Scythian philoſopher, lived, about 554 before Chriſt.

Anacreon, the Greek poet, died 474 before Chriſt, aged 85.

Anaſtaſius I. emperor of the Eaſt, died, 518, aged 87.

Anaxagoras, the Rhodian philoſopher, died, 428 before Chriſt, aged 70.

Anaxandrides, the comic poet, flouriſhed, 378 before Chriſt.

Anaxarchus, the Greek philoſopher, flouriſhed, 340 before Chriſt.

Anaximander, the Greek philoſopher, died, 547 before Chriſt, aged 64.

Anaximenes, the Greek philoſopher, lived, about 556 before Chriſt.

André, Major, hanged by the Americans, charged with being a ſpy, Oct. 2. 1780.

Andrew, St. martyred, Nov. 30, 69; feſtival inſtituted, 359.

Andrews, biſhop of Winton, born, about 1555; died, 1626.

Andrews, St. Card. Bethune, archbiſhop of, murdered, 1546; archbiſhop of, hanged at Stirling, 1571.

Andronicus, peripatetic philoſopher, flouriſhed, 100 before Chriſt.

Angelo,

Angelo, Michael, Italian painter, died, 1564, aged 89.

Anhault, Rev. George, prince of, born, 1507; died, 1557.

Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexius, emperor of Conſtantinople, and authoreſs, born, 1083; died, after 1118.

Anſelm, archbiſhop of Canterbury, died, 1109, aged 76.

Anſon, Admiral lord, died, 1762.

Anthony, Marc, the Roman general, killed himſelf 30 before Chriſt, aged 53.

Anthony, St. the Great, inſtitutor of the monaſtic life, died in a deſart, Feb. 14, 356, aged 105. See Monkery.

Antipater, the general, died, 319 before Chriſt.

Antiphiles. See Groteſque, Vol. I.

Antiſthenes, the Greek philoſopher, lived, 395 before Chriſt. See Cynic.

Antoninus. See Caracalla.

Antonius, Marc, the Roman orator, died, 87 before Chriſt, aged 56. See Octavia.

Antony, of Meſſina, the firſt Italian who painted in oil, died, about 1493. See Painting, Vol. I.

Anvari, the Perſian poet, died, 1201.

Apelles, the chief of a ſect called Apellites, appeared, 175. He was a diſciple of Marcion, and taught, that Chriſt's body was made up of all the heavens, through which he paſſed, and in which he returned at his aſcenſion.

Apelles, the Greek painter, flouriſhed, 334 before Chriſt.

Apollinarius, the hereſiarch, biſhop of Laodicea, flouriſhed, 370. He taught, that the godhead and manhood in Chriſt were ſo united, that his divinity ſuffered on the croſs, equally with his body.

Apollodorus, the Athenian painter flouriſhed, 404 before Chriſt.

Apollodorus, of Damaſcus, the architect, flouriſhed, 104.

Apollonius, the poet, the author of the Argonautics, flouriſhed 230 before Chriſt.

Appollonius,

Apollonius, the geometrician, lived, 242 before Chriſt.

Appian, the Roman hiſtorian, flouriſhed, in 143.

Apuleius, of Medaura, the Platonic philoſopher, flouriſhed, about 200.

Aquapendente, the Italian phyſician, died, 1603.

Aquila, who tranſlated the Old Teſtament into Greek, flouriſhed, 128.

Aquinas, St. Thomas, the divine, died, 1274, aged 50.

Aratus, the Greek poet, flouriſhed, 278 before Chriſt.

Arbuthnot, Dr. John, the poet, born, 1681; died, 1735.

Arceſilaus, the academic, died, 300 before Chriſt, aged 75.

Archelaus, king of Macedon, patron of learning, 913 before Chriſt.

Archias, the Greek poet, flouriſhed, about 60 before Chriſt.

Archilochus, the Greek poet, inventor of Iambic verſe, flouriſhed, 686 before Chriſt.

Archimedes, of Syracuſe, the mathematician, killed, 212 before Chriſt.

Aretin, Leonard, the Italian hiſtorian, died, 1443, aged 74.

Aretine, Peter, the ſatyriſt, of Arezzo, died, 1556, aged 65.

Arion, the Greek muſician, flouriſhed, 620 before Chriſt.

Arioſto, the Italian poet, born, 1474; died, 1533.

Ariſtænetus, the Greek author, flouriſhed, about 358.

Ariſtarchus, the tragic poet, alive, 453 before Chriſt, aged 100.

Ariſtarchus, the aſtronomer, died, about 280 before Chriſt, aged 81.

Ariſteus, the Greek poet, flouriſhed, about 556 before Chriſt.

Ariſtides, the Athenian general, lived, 488 before Chriſt.

Ariſtides, the Greek orator, flouriſhed, about 120.

Ariſtippus, the Cyrenian philoſopher, flouriſhed, 392 before Chriſt. See Cyrenaic, Vol. I.

Ariſtonicus

Ariſtonicus ſtrangled at Rome, by order of the ſenate, 126 before Chriſt.

Ariſtophanes, the Greek actor and poet, died, 200 before Chriſt, aged 80.

Ariſtotle, prince of philoſophers, died at Chalcide, 322 before Chriſt, aged 63. See Peripatetic, Vol. I.

Arius. See Arians, Vol. I.

Arminius, a Dutch divine, died, 1608. From him the Arminians took their name.

Armſtrong, John, M. D. the poet, died, Sept. 30, 1779.

Arne, Mich. Muſ. Doct. died, March 5, 1778, in years.

Arnobius, the rhetorician, flouriſhed, 303.

Arrian, the Roman hiſtorian, flouriſhed, 150.

Arrowſmith, John, the mathematician flouriſhed, 1660.

Arſaces I. king of the Parthians, who reſcued Parthia from the Macedonian yoke, died, 245 before Chriſt. See Artabanus, Parthia.

Artabanus IV. laſt king of the Parthians, conquered by Artaxerxes; died, 229.

Artemidorus, who wrote on auguries, flouriſhed, 146 before Chriſt.

Artemiſia, queen of Caria, who built the mauſoleum, a tomb to the memory of her huſband Mauſolus, died 351 before Chriſt.

Arthur, king of Britain, began to reign, 508; murdered by Cornwall, 542, aged 70. See Salute, Vol. I.

Arviragus, a Britiſh king, flouriſhed, in 80.

Aſaph, St. died, 590.

Aſcham, the commonwealth's envoy at Madrid, murdered by the baniſhed royaliſts, 1655.

Aſcham, Roger, ſecretary to Mary and Elizabeth, born, about 1515; died 1568.

Aſhmole, Elias, the antiquarian, born, 1617; died, 1692.

Aſpaſia flouriſhed at Athens, 448 before Chriſt.

Aſtruc, John, the French phyſician, born, 1684; died, 1766.

Athanaſius, St. the firſt chriſtian clergyman, made biſhop

biſhop of Alexandria, 326; died, May 2, 373, aged 73. See Monkery, St. George.

Athenæus, of Naucrates, the critic, flouriſhed, 190,

Athenæus, of Cilicia, founder of the Pneumatic ſect, flouriſhed 70.

Athenagoras, the Athenian philoſopher, flouriſhed, about 177.

Atkins, Sir Robert, chief baron, and writer, died, 1709, aged 88.

Atterbury, biſhop of Rocheſter, baniſhed, for conſpiring, with the Pretender, againſt George I. June 18, 1723; died, 1732, aged 69.

Aubrey, John, the antiquary, born, 1626; died about 1700.

Auguſtin, St. father of the Latin church, born, 354; baptiſed, 387; died, 431.

Auguſtus, king of Poland, died, 1733.

Aulus Gellius, the Latin Grammarian, flouriſhed, 112.

Aurengzebe, the Great Mogul, died, 1707, aged 90.

Auſonius, the Latin poet, died, after 392.

Azophi, the Arabian mathematician, flouriſhed, either in 936 or 1062.

B.

BACCHUS was one of the earlieſt improvers of huſbandry in India, and as ſuch, deified, about 1600 before Chriſt. See Wine.

Bacchylides, the Greek poet, died, 480 before Chriſt.

Bacon, Roger, called Friar, the aſtronomer, born, 1214; died, 1292; his ſtudy at Oxford built in Stephen's reign.

Bacon, Sir Francis, Viſcount St. Albans, lord chancellor, ſent to the Tower, on a charge of bribery, 1622; died, April 9, 1626, aged 66.

Bajazet I. emperor of the Turks, defeated by Tamerlane, 1402; died, 1403. See Conſtantinople, Vol. I.

Baker, Sir Richard, hiſtorian, born, 1584; died, 1645.

Balbinus. See Maximus.

Balchen, Admiral, caſt away in the Victory, October 1744. A thouſand perſons periſhed with him.

Baldwin, emperor of the Eaſt, died, 1206.

Bale,

Bale, biſhop of Oſſory, the hiſtorian, born, 1495; died, 1563.
Balſamon, patriarch of Antioch, canon law writer, died, 1214.
Baltzar, Thomas, the muſician, flouriſhed, 1658.
Balzac, French writer, born, 1594; died 1654.
Bancroft, a lord-mayor's officer, died worth 30,000l. 1729, which is, by his will, diſpoſed of to charitable uſes by the Draper's company.
Barbaroſſa, the famous corſair, flouriſhed, 1535.
Barbour, the Scotch poet, flouriſhed, 1368.
Barclay, John, polite writer, died, 1621, aged 37.
Barclay, Robert, the quaker, born, 1648; died, 1690.
Bardeſanes, the Syrian hereſiarch, a diſciple of Valentin, who added new errors, appeared, 163.
Barnabas, St. ſtoned, about 50.
Barnard, Sir John, Lord-mayor of London, 1738; died, 1764, aged 80.
Barocci, of Urbin, hiſtory painter, born, 1528; died, 1612.
Baronius, Cardinal, the Theologian died, 1607, aged 69.
Barrow, Rev. Dr. Iſaac, the mathematician, died, 1677, aged, 46.
Barthius, Gaſpar, a learned writer, born in Saxony, 1587; died, 1658.
Bartholine, Eraſmus, the mathematician, died, 1698.
Bartholini, Gaſp. Daniſh phyſician born, 1585; died, 1629: Thomas, his ſon, the anatomiſt, born, 1616; died, 1680.
Bartholomew, St. martyred, Auguſt 24, 71; feaſt inſtituted, 1130,
Bartolomeo, Dutch painter (landſcapes and animals), born, 1620; died, 1660.
Bartolomeo, French painter, born, 1469; died, 1517.
Baſil, St. biſhop of Ceſarea, founded his order, 354; died, 378, aged 51.
Baſilides, the hereſiarch, appeared, 105, who taught, that there were 365 heavens peopled by God; that Chriſt had not a real body, and was not really crucified.
Baſilius. See Bulgarians.

Baſkerville, John, the printer, died 1755.
Baſſano, Italian painter (landſcapes and animals), born, 1510; died, 1592.
Bautru, William, French writer, born, 1588; died, 1665.
Baxter, Reverend Richard, born, 1615; died, 1691.
Baxter, William, the grammarian, born, 1650; died, 1723.
Baxter, Andrew, the metaphyſician, died 1750.
Bayard, Chevalier, a French general, ſlain in battle, 1524, aged 48.
Bayer, the mathematician, died 1627.
Bayle, Peter, author of the dictionary, died 1706, aged 59.
Beaton, Cardinal, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, murdered by the diſciples of Wiſhart, whom the cardinal had condemned to the flames for hereſy, May 28, 1546.
Beaumont, Francis, dramatic writer, born 1585; died 1615; Sir John, the poet, his brother, died 1628, aged 35.
Bede, the hiſtorian, died, 735, aged 70.
Bedford, duke of, regent and uncle to **Henry VI.** died at Rouen, Sept. 14, 1435.
Bedford, John. duke of, died, 1771, in years.
Behmen, Jacob, the viſionary, born in Germany, 1575; died, 1624.
Behn, Aphara, the poeteſs, died, 1689.
Bek, the Dutch portrait painter, died. 1656.
Belidor, of Catalonia, military writer, died, 1765, aged 70.
Bellai, Cardinal du, the poet, died, 1560.
Bellarmin, Cardinal, born in Italy, 1542; died 1621.
Belleiſle, Marſhal, and his brother, brought priſoners to Windſor caſtle, 1745. The marſhal died, 1761, aged 78.
Belleu, the French poet, born 1528; died, 1577.
Bellin, the Italian painter, born, 1421; died, 1501.
Belliſarius, the general, deprived of all his dignities, and impriſoned by the emperor Juſtinian, for conſpiring againſt his life, 561; died 565.

Bembo, cardinal of Venice, the hiſtorian, died 1547, aged 68.

Benedict XIV. Pope, a voluminous writer, born, 1675; died, 1758.

Benedict, St. founder of the Benedictines, died, 546, aged 66; the order inſtituted, 548.

Bennari, Genedetto, Italian painter, born, 1597; died, 1667.

Benoit, Elias, French hiſtorical writer, born, 1640; died, 1728.

Benſerades, the French poet, born, 1612; died, 1691.

Bentivoglio, Cardinal, Italian hiſtorian, died, 1644, aged 65.

Bentley, Reverend Dr. Richard, the critic, born, 1662; died, 1742.

Berenger, a French divine, died, 1088, aged 90. See Sacramentarians.

Berenicius, the poet, flouriſhed, 1670.

Berille, biſhop of Boſra, in Arabia, an hereſiarch, who denied the divinity of Chriſt, flouriſhed, 241.

Berkeley, biſhop of Cloyne, died, 1753, aged 73. See Tar Water.

Berkenhead, Sir John, political writer, born, 1615; died, 1679.

Bernard, St. a Latin writer, died, 1153, aged 62.

Bernard, Reverend Dr. Edward, the aſtronomer, born, 1638; died, 1696.

Beroſeus, the Chaldean hiſtorian, flouriſhed, 268 before Chriſt.

Bertin, Nich. French painter, born, 1664; died, 1736.

Betterton, the player, born, 1635; died, 1710. See Theatre. Vol. I.

Beveridge, biſhop of St. Aſaph, the antiquarian, born, 1638; died, 1707.

Beza, Theod. who tranſlated the Teſtament, born, at Vezelai, 1519; died, 1605.

Bias of Caria, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, flouriſhed 610 before Chriſt,

Biddle, John, the Socinian writer, born, 1615; died, 1662.

Bidloo,

Bidloo, the Dutch anatomiſt, born, 1649; died, 1713.
Birch, Reverend Dr. learned writer, killed by a fall from his horſe, 1768, aged 78.
Blackmore, Sir Richard, phyſician and poet, died in years, 1729.
Blackſtone, Sir William, judge, died, Feb. 14, 1780.
Blair, Dr, John, the Chronologer, died, 1782.
Blaize, Biſhop, patron of the woolcombers, having invented the card for combing of wool, ſuffered martyrdom in the reign of Dioclefian.
Blake, Admiral, born 1598; died, 1657.
Blanchard, French painter, born 1600; died, 1638.
Bloemart, Dutch painter, born 1567; died, 1647.
Blois, Peter, the hiſtorian, died, 1200.
Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, the philoſopher, born, 1649; died, 1697.
Blow, John, the muſician, born 1648; died 1708.
Boccace, Italian poet, born 1313; died 1375.
Bochart, Samuel, the theologian, of Caen, born 1599; died 1677.
Boerhave, Herman, Dutch phyſician, died September 23, 1738, aged 69.
Boetius, Roman poet, beheaded, 524.
Boileau, French poet, born 1630; died 1712.
Bolingbroke, Hen. St. John, Lord, the author, died 1751, aged 73.
Boloneſe, Italian painter, born 1606; died 1608.
Bonarelli, Italian poet, born 1563; died 1608.
Booth, Barton, the player, born 1682; died May 1733.
Borgia, Cæſar (the baſtard ſon of pope Alexander VI.), whoſe whole life was a ſcene of villainy, killed, March 12, 1508.
Borlaſe, Edmund, hiſtorical writer, died after 1603.
Borrichius, the Daniſh philologiſt, born 1626; died 1690.
Boſcawen, Admiral, died, 1761.
Boſſu, René le, French writer, died 1680.
Boſſuet, biſhop of Meaux, born 1627; died 1704.

Both, Dutch painter (landſcapes and animals), born 1600; died 1650.

Bouchard, biſhop of Worms, died 1022; one of the moſt learned prelates of his time: his wordly effects conſiſted only of a hair ſhirt, an iron chain, which ſerved him for a belt, and three deniers in money.

Boufflers, Lewis, marſhal de, died 1711, aged 67.

Bourdeloue, Lewis, French preacher and writer, born 1632; died 1704.

Bourdon, Sebaſtian, French painter, born 1616; died 1671.

Bourignon, Mad. the enthuſiaſt, born 1616; died 1680.

Bourſalt, Edmé, French dramatiſt, born 1638; died 1701.

Bowmaker, the Scotch hiſtorian, flouriſhed 1415.

Bowyer, William, a learned printer, who left 30*l.* a year to the moſt learned journeyman printer, and 20*l* a year to 9 poor printers aged 63 or upwards, died Nov. 18, 1778.

Boyer, the lexicographer, born 1664; died 1729.

Boyle, Charles, earl of Orrery, writer and ſtateſman, born 1676; died 1731. See Orrery.

Boyle, John, earl of Orrery, critic and poet, born 1707; died 1762.

Boyle, Richard, earl of Cork, born 1566; died after 1643; Roger, his fifth ſon, firſt earl of Orrery, ſoldier and writer, born 1621; died 1679; Robert, his ſeventh ſon, the mathematician, born 1627; died 1691.

Braccelli, Genoeſe hiſtorian, flouriſhed 1435.

Braddock, General, killed at Du Quelne, July 9, 1755.

Bradley, James, the aſtronomer, born 1692; died 1762.

Brady, Rev. Dr. Nicholas, the poet, born 1659; died 1726.

Brahe, Tycho, the Daniſh aſtronomer, born 1546; died 1601.

Bramante, the Italian architect and poet, born 1444; died 1514.

Bray,

Bray, Reverend Dr. Thomas, born 1656: died 1741.

Brerewood, Edward, the mathematician, born 1565; died 1613.

Breugel, Peter, Dutch painter (rural ſports), born, 1565; died after 1576; John, his ſon, painter (landſcapes), born 1575; died 1642.

Breul, James de, French hiſtorian, born 1528; died 1614.

Brewer, Anthony, dram. poet. flouriſhed in the reign of Charles the Firſt.

Bright, Mr. of Maldon, who weighed 42 1-half ſtone; died 1750.

Brooke, Sir Robert, law writer, died 1558.

Brooke, Fulke Greville, lord, ſtabbed by an old ſervant, September 30, 1628, aged about 70; he having ſhewn this ſervant his will, and not leaving him a legacy therein.

Brown, Rev. Dr. political writer, killed himſelf, Sept. 23, 1766, aged 50.

Brown, Robert, founder of the Browniſts, 1580; died 1630, aged 80.

Brown, Thomas, humourous writer, died 1704.

Brown, William, the poet, born 1590; died 1645.

Browne, Sir Thomas, a learned writer, born 1605; died 1682.

Brouwr, the Dutch painter, (rural ſports), born 1608; died 1638.

Brun, Charles le, French hiſtory painter, born 1618; died 1691.

Brutus, Lucius Junius, founder of the Roman republic, ſlain 509 before Chriſt.

Brutus, Marcus Junius, who ſlew Cæſar, killed at his own requeſt, by his friend Strato, 24 before Chriſt, aged 43.

Bruyere, French writer. died 1696, aged 56.

Bucer, Martin, the reformer, born 1491; died 1551.

Buchannan, George, Scots hiſtorian, born 1506; died 1582.

Buck, Sir George, the antiquarian, flouriſhed 1612.

Buckingham, George Villers, duke of, the poet, born 1627; died 1688.

Buckingham, John Sheffield, duke of, writer and ſtateſman, born 1649; died Feb. 24. 1721.
Buckland, Ralph, died 1612.
Budæus, William, a learned writer, born at Paris, 1476; died 1540,
Budgell, Euſtace, polite writer, born about 1685; drowned himſelf 1736.
Bunyan, John, author of Pilgrim's Progreſs, born 1628; died 1688.
Burktit, Reverend William, the commentator, born 1650; died 1703.
Burleigh, Capt. murdered at Winton, Feb. 10, 1648.
Burleigh, or Burghley, Cecil, lord, the ſtateſman, born 1521; died 1598.
Burnet, biſhop of Sarum, born 1643; died 1715.
Buſby, Rev. Dr. Richard, the Gramarian, born 1606; died 1695.
Butler, Samuel, author of Hudibras, born 1612; died 1680.
Byrom, John, the poet, born 1691; died 1763.

C.

CAAB, the Arabian philoſopher, died 622.
Cadmus, firſt king of Thebes, 1494 before Chriſt.
Cadmus Mileſius, firſt Greek hiſtorian in proſe, flouriſhed under Cyrus, 544 before Chriſt.
Caietano, Scipio, co-temporary with Raphael, died 1534.
Caiado, the Italian poet, died 1508.
Caligula, the Roman emperor, died 41, aged 29.
Callari, Gabriel, Italian painter, born 1568; died 1631.
Callimachus, the Greek architect, inventor of the Corinthian Order, flouriſhed 540 before Chriſt.
Callimachus, the Greek poet, died 244 before Chriſt.
Calliſthenes, the philoſopher, died 328 before Chriſt.
Calliſtus, the hiſtorian, died 1327.
Callot, James, French engraver, born 1593; died 1635.

Calmet,

Calmet, the learned French Benedictine, died Oct. 25, 1757, aged 86.
Calprenede, French writer, died 1663.
Calpurnius, the Latin Sicilian poet, flouriſhed 282.
Calvin, John, the reformer, and leader of the Calviniſts, who hold the ſame doctrine with the Preſbyterians: he died at Geneva, May 27, 1554, aged 45.
Cambray, Fenelon, archbp. of, died 1716, aged 64.
Camden, the hiſtorian, died Nov. 9, 1623, aged 72.
Camoens, Portugueſe poet, died 1579, aged 50.
Campanella, Thomas, the Italian philoſopher, born 1568; died 1639.
Candaules, king of Lydia, 735 before Chriſt, he reigned 55 years.
Cantacuzenus, emperor of Conſtantinople, and learned hiſtorian, crowned 1342; died 1411, aged upwards of 100.
Capriari, the Genoeſe hiſtorian, died 1646.
Caracalla, *alias* Antoninus, aſſaſſinated 217, aged 43.
Caracci, Annib. Italian painter (hiſt. and portraits), died 1609, aged 40.
Caracci, Antonio, the painter, died 1618, aged 35.
Caracci, Auguſtino, Bologneſe painter, born 1557, died 1602.
Caracci, Ludovico, Bologneſe hiſtory painter, died 1619, aged 64.
Caractacus, general of the Britons, defeated in Wales, by Oſtorius, a Roman general, and carried in chains to Rome, 50.
Caradoc, the Welch hiſtorian, died after 1157.
Caranus, firſt king of Macedon, 814 before Chriſt; he reigned 28 years.
Carauſius born at St. David's; declared here emperor of Rome 288; killed May, 295.
Caravaggio, Polidoro de, Italian painter, born 1495; died, 1543.
Caravaggio, Italian painter, died 1609, aged 40.
Cardan, Jerom, of Pavia, phyſician and whimſical writer, born 1501; died, 1575.
Carew, Thomas, the poet, died 1639.

Carinus,

Carinus, Roman emperor, murdered by a tribune, May 285.
Carlone, Genoese history painter, died 1630.
Carneades, the Greek philosopher, died 128 before Christ, aged 85.
Carpocrates, the heresiarch, appeared, 125. He adopted the principles of Simon Magus, and the Nicolaites.
Carte, Thomas, English historian to 1654, born 1686; died, 1724.
Cartwright, William, the poet, born, 1611; died, 1644.
Cary, Robert, universal chronologist to 1677; died, 1681.
Casaubon, Isaac, the critic, born at Geneva, 1559; died in London, 1614; Merric, his son, born 1599; died, 1671.
Casimir III. king of Poland, died, 1370, aged 60.
Cassander, king of Macedon, flourished, 298 before Christ.
Cassandra flourished, 1149 before Christ.
Cassini, the astronomer, born at Piedmont, 1625; died, 1712.
Castagno, Tuscan painter, born 1410; died, 1480.
Castelvetro, Lewis, the critic, born at Modena, 1505; died, 1571.
Castiglione, Benedict, Italian painter, born, 1616; died, 1670.
Catherine of Medicis, queen of Hen. II. of France, and neice of pope Clement VII. born at Florence, 1519; married 1533, died 1589. See Gaston.
Cato, of Utica, killed himself, Feb. 5, 45 before Christ, aged 48.
Catullus, Latin poet, born at Verona, 87; died 11 before Christ.
Cavalini, Peter. See Mosaic, Vol. I.
Cave, Rev. Wm. the historian, born 1637, died 1713.
Caxton, William, first English printer, died 1494, aged 82.
Cazes, French painter, born 1676; died 1754.
Cecrops, first king of Athens, 1556 before Christ. See Athens, Areopagus.

Celsus,

Celſus, the Roman phyſician, flouriſhed 20.
Centlivre, Suſan, dramatic writer, died December 1, 1723.
Ceres, the heathen goddeſs of plenty, flouriſhed 1030 before Chriſt.
Cerinthus, the hereſiarch of Corinth, flouriſhed 70.
Cervantes, Michael de, Spaniſh writer, baptized at Alcala of Henares, Oct. 9, 1547; died April 23, 1616.
Ceſar. See Julius, Vol. I.
Chalcidius the Greek philoſopher, flouriſhed 330.
Chambers, Ephraim, author of the dictionary, died 1740.
Chandler, Dr. Samuel, diſſenting miniſter, born 1693; died 1766.
Chapman, George, the poet, born 1557; died 1633.
Chares, of Lindus, ſculptor, who erected the Coloſſus at Rhodes, flouriſhed 288 before Chriſt. See Rhodes.
Charles XII. of Sweden, killed in battle, 1718, aged 36.
Charron, Pierre, French writer, born 1541; died, 1603.
Chatham, William, earl of, born Nov. 15, 1708; died May 11, 1778.
Chatterton, Thomas, the poet, an extraordinary genius, born at Briſtol, Nov. 1752; poiſoned himſelf Auguſt 24, 1770.
Chaucer, the poet, born, 1328; comptroller of the port of London 1399; died 1400.
Cheke, Sir John, Latin writer, born 1514; made Greek profeſſor at Cambridge, 1540; died 1557.
Cherilus, the Greek poet, flouriſhed, 479 before Chriſt.
Cheſterfield, Philip, earl of, polirical writer, born 1695; died 1774.
Chiabrera, the Italian poet, born 1552; died 1638.
Chillingworth, Rev. William, controverſial writer, born 1602; died 1644.
Chilo, one of the ſeven ſages of Greece, flouriſhed 556 before Chriſt.
Chiras, the chemiſt, flouriſhed 1680.

Chriſtopher,

Chriſtopher, St. ſuffered martyrdom, 254.
Chryſippus, the Stoic philoſopher, died 207 before Chriſt aged 73.
Chryſoſtom, St. made archbiſhop of Conſtantinople, 398; baniſhed 404; died Sept. 14, 407, aged 53.
Chubb, Thomas, polemical writer, born 1679, died 1747.
Chudleigh, Lady Mary, the poeteſs, born 1656; died 1710.
Churchill, Rev. Charles, the ſatyriſt, born 1731; died 1764.
Churchyard, Thomas, the poet, died about 1570.
Cibber, Colley, born 1671; made poet laureat 1730; died 1757.
Cibber, Mrs. the actreſs, died 1766, aged 57.
Cicero born, 107; made an oration againſt Verres, 70; made his ſecond oration againſt the Agrarian law, 65; baniſhed Rome, April 58; aſſaſſinated by order of the conſuls, 43 before Chriſt.
Cid Le, that is, in Mooriſh language *Lord*; Roderigo Diàs de Vivar, ſo called, an officer under Alphonſo VI. very ſucceſsful againſt the Moors, flouriſhed 1094. He was the ſubject of Corneille's tragedy.
Cignani, Car. Italian hiſtory painter, born 1628; died 1719.
Cimabue, Italian painter, died 1300, aged 69; he was the reſtorer of painting, in 1250.
Cimon, the Athenian general, died 449 before Chriſt, aged 51.
Cincinnatus Quinctius, made dictator of Rome from the plough, born 485; died 376 before Chriſt.
Cinna, the Roman conſul, murdered, 84 before Chriſt.
Cinnamus, Greek hiſtorian of the Eaſtern empire, from 1118 to 1143; died after 1183.
Clarendon, Hyde, earl of, lord chancellor, the hiſtorian, baniſhed for mal-adminiſtration, Nov. 12, 1667; died Dec. 7, 1674.
Clarke, Reverend Dr. Samuel, polemical writer, born 1675; died 1729.
Claude of Lorraine, landſcape painter, born 1600; died 1682.

Claudian,

Claudian, the Latin poet, born at Alexandria, about 395.

Cleanthes, the Stoic philoſopher, died 240 before Chriſt, aged 99.

Clearchus, the Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed 323 before Chriſt.

Clemens Alexandrinus, father of the church, flouriſhed, 192.

Clemens Romanus, father of the church, cotemporary with St. Paul, martyred 100.

Cleomedes, Greek mathematician, flouriſhed 540 before Chriſt.

Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, 50; killed herſelf with the bite of an aſp, 30 before Chriſt, aged 41.

Cleophontes, painter of Corinth, flouriſhed 654 before Chriſt.

Clerc, Sebaſtian le, French engraver, born 1637; died 1724.

Clerc, John le, Dutch philoſopher, died 1736, aged 79.

Clive Robert, lord, killed himſelf, Nov. 1774.

Cobham. See Oldcaſtle.

Cockburne, Catherine, the poeteſs, born 1679; died May 11, 1749.

Codrington, Chriſtopher, writer and founder of All Souls library, Oxon, born at Barbadoes, 1668; died 1701.

Codrus, the laſt Athenian king, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning 21 years, 1095 before Chriſt.

Cohorn, the Dutch engineer, born 1632; died 1704.

Cokaine, Sir Aſton, born 1608; died 1683.

Coke, Lord chief juſtice, born 1549; died 1634.

Colbert, miniſter to Louis XIV. of France, 1661.

Coles, Eliſha, the grammarian, born 1640; died 1680.

Colet, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's ſchool, born 1466; died 1519.

Coligny, Admiral de, of France, born 1516; wounded treacherouſly, Aug. 22, 1572; killed at the maſſacre of Paris the ſame year. Which ſee.

Collier, Jeremy, the hiſtorian, born 1650; died 1726.

Collins, Wm. the poet, born 1724; died 1756.

Columbus, the navigator, born 1447, died 1506.
Coluthus, the Greek poet, flouriſhed about 518.
Commandine, Frederic, the mathematician, born at Urbino, 1509; died 1575.
Commines, philoſopher of Flanders, died 1509, aged 63.
Commodus, Roman emperor, wounded by an aſſaſſin, 183; murdered, Dec. 31, 192.
Conca, Sebaſtian, Italian painter, born 1676; died 1764.
Condé, The great prince of, killed in cold blood, after the battle of Jarnac, 1569, aged 39; Henry his ſon, poiſoned at St. John D'Angeli, 1588, aged 35; Louis de Bourbon the general, died 1686.
Confucius, Chineſe philoſopher, born 551; died 479 before Chriſt.
Congreve, William, dramatic author, born 1672; died 1729.
Conon, of Samos, Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed 300 before Chriſt.
Conſtantin, tyrant of Gaul, died 411.
Conſtantine the Great, born, ſome ſay at York, 274; was the firſt chriſtian emperor, and died at Conſtantinople, 337. See Maxentius, Conſtantinople.
Conſtantius II. emperor of Rome, died at York, 360.
Copernicus, of Thorn, Pruſſia, the philoſopher, died 1543, aged 60.
Corelli, the muſician, an Italian, born 1670; died 1733.
Corinna, the Theban poeteſs, flouriſhed 495 before Chriſt.
Coriolanus, the Roman general, baniſhed from Rome, 491 before Chriſt.
Corlobaſus, the hereſiarch, flouriſhed 150. He was a diſciple of Valentine, and added to the doctrine of his maſter.
Cornaro, Lewis, the writer, died at Padua, 1565, aged above 100.
Corneille, Peter, the French poet, died 1684. Thomas his brother, the hiſtorian, died 1709.
Cornelius, Nepos, Latin hiſtorian, died about 25 before Chriſt.

Corniſh,

Corniſh, Alderman, executed, on a charge of conſpiring with Ruſſel, againſt Charles II. Oct. 23, 1685.

Cornwall, Richard, earl of, elected king of the Romans, 1255; died 1272.

Corregio, ceiling painter, born 1472; died 1513.

Cortes, Fer. died 1547, aged 62. See Montezuma.

Cortona, Pet. da, Italian painter, born 1596; died 1699.

Coryate, Thomas, the traveller, born 1577; died 1617.

Cotton, Sir Robert, the antiquarian, died 1631, aged 60.

Cowley, Abraham, the poet, born, 1618; died 1667.

Cowper, William, the anatomiſt, died about 1698.

Cranmer, archbiſhop of Cante bury, burnt for hereſy, March 21, 1557.

Cratinus, the comic poet, died 431 before Chriſt.

Cratippus, of Mytelene, peripatetic philoſopher, flouriſhed 53 before Chriſt.

Creech, Rev. Thomas, the poet, born 1659; killed himſelf, 1701.

Cremonen, Nic. Amatus, violin maker, flouriſhed 1624.

Crichton, James, born at Clunie, 1551; killed at Mantua, 1583.

Crœſus, king of Lydia, 562 before Chriſt. See Lydia, Vol. I.

Croxal, Rev. Dr. Samuel, died in years, 1751.

Cteſias, the Greek hiſtorian, died, after 384 before Chriſt.

Cudworth, Rev. Ralph, learned writer, born 1617; died 1688.

Cujas, James, French civilian, born 1520; died 1590.

Cumberland, Prince William, duke of, died September 30, 1765, aged 45.

Curtius, M. rode into a gulph at Rome, 362 before Chriſt.

Curtius, Quintus, the Latin hiſtorian, lived in 64.

Cyprian, St. biſhop of Carthage, a father of the church martyred, 258.

Cyril, patriarch of Jeruſalem, died 386.
Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, died 444.
Cyrus I. founder of the Perſian empire, took Babylon, 544; died 529 before Chriſt. See Babyloniſh Captivity, Vol. I.

D.

D'ABLANCOURT, French writer, born 1606; died 1664.
Dacier, Madame, French writer, born 1651; died 1720.
Dædalus. See Statuary, Vol. I.
Danchet, the French poet, born 1671; died 1748.
Danckerts, a Dutch painter, born 1561; died 1634.
D'Ancre, Marſhal, killed by the mob in France, 1617.
Daniel, Father, the French hiſtorian, born 1649; died 1728.
Dante, Italian poet, born 1265; died 1321.
Darius, the laſt king of the Perſian empire, ſlain, 330 before Chriſt; he reigned 4 years. See Alexander.
D'Arpino, Gioſ. Italian painter, born 1570; died 1640.
D'Aubigné, French writer, born 1550; died 1630.
Daurat, the French poet, born about 1507; died 1588.
Davenant, Sir William, the poet, died Dec. 1668, aged 62; Charles, his ſon, a commercial writer, born 1656; died 1714.
David, St. alive in 577.
Davies, Sir John, lawyer and poet, died 1626, aged 56.
Day, John, the printer, who firſt introduced into England the Greek and Saxon characters, died 1584.
De Champagne, Philip, the painter, born at Bruſſels, 1602; died 1674.
Death, captain of the Terrible privateer, killed in an engagement with a French veſſel, Dec. 23, 1757.
Decker, Thomas, cotemporary with Ben Johnſon.
Defoe, Daniel, the writer, died 1731.

De

De-la-Foſſe, French painter, born 1640; died 1719.
Delius, the architect, flouriſhed 987 before Chriſt.
Demetrius Phalareus, governor of Athens, 317; died in priſon, 294 before Chriſt.
Democritus, the Thracian philoſopher, died 361 before Chriſt, aged 109.
Demoivre, the French mathematician, died in England, 1754.
Demoſthenes, the Athenian orator, recalled from baniſhment, 322; poiſoned himſelf, 313 before Chriſt, aged 60.
Denham, Sir John, the poet, born 1615; died, 1669.
Dennis, John, the critic, born 1656; died 1733.
Derham, Rev. Dr. William, the philoſopher, born 1657; died April 1735.
Deſaguliers, the philoſophical writer, died 1749.
Deſcartes, the mathematician, born at Touraine, 1596; died 1650.
D'Ewes, Sir Symonds, the antiquary, born 1602; died 1650.
Diagoras, the Melian, condemned at Athens for atheiſm, 414 before Chriſt.
Didius Julianus, Roman emperor, purchaſed the empire by auction of the Prætorian guards, April 13, 193; beheaded by order of the ſenate, June 21, following.
Dido, Queen, flouriſhed 883 before Chriſt. Virgil errs about this.
Digby, Sir Kenelm, philoſophical writer, born 1603; died 1665.
Diocletian, born of ſervile parents, 245; was the firſt Roman emperor that aſſumed kingly ſtate, 303. Till this time, the emperor was little more that the firſt of the ſenate. He was the firſt prince that reſigned his empire, May 1, 305; died 313.
Diodorus, Siculus, the hiſtorian, lived 45 before Chriſt.
Diogenes, the cynic, died 324 before Chriſt.
Diogenes, Laertius, Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed 200.
Diogenes, the ſtoic philoſopher, flouriſhed 155 before Chriſt.

Dion Caſſius, the Roman hiſtorian, flouriſhed 229.
Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus, the hiſtorian, lived 30 before Chriſt.
Dionyſius, the Elder, tyrant of Syracuſe, died 386 before Chriſt.
Dionyſius the Little, who introduced the uſe of the preſent Chriſtian æra, about 516; died 540.
Dodderidge, Dr. diſſenting miniſter, died Oct. 26, 1752, aged 50.
Dodwell, Henry, learned writer, born 1641; died 1711.
Dolci, Carlo, Italian painter, born, 1616; died 1636.
Dominichino, Italian hiſtory painter, born 1574; died 1641.
Domitian, Roman emperor, aſſaſſinated, 96, aged 45.
Donne, Rev. Dr. John, the poet, died 1631, aged 58.
Doria, Andrew, a Genoeſe, admiral to Charles V. of Spain, the greateſt admiral of the age he lived in, the reſtorer of the independency of Genoa, when under the French yoke, died 1560, aged 84.
Dorſet, Thomas Sackville, earl of, ſtateſman and poet, born 1536; died 1608.
Dorſet, Charles Sackville, earl of, the poet, born 1637; died 1706.
Draco, eſtabliſhed his laws at Athens, 624 before Chriſt.
Draiton, Michael, the poet, born 1563; died in 1631.
Drake Francis, the antiquarian, did 1770, aged 75.
Drelincourt, Charles, the French writer, born at Sedan, 1595; died 1669.
Drummond, William, the Scotch poet, born 1585; died 1649.
Druſius, John, learned divine, born at Oudenard, 1550; died 1616.
Dryden, John, the poet, born 1631: died May 1, 1700.
Duck, Reverend Stephen, the poet, drowned himſelf, 1756.

Dugdale,

Dugdale, Sir William, the hiſtorian, born 1605; died Feb. 1685.
Duncan, king of Scots, murdered by Macbeth and Banquo, 1040. See Banquo, Macbeth.
Duns Scotus, a voluminus writer, died ſtudying, 1308, aged 33.
Dunſtan, St. archbiſhop of Canterbury, 960; died 988, aged 63.
Durer, Albert, the German painter, born 1471; died 1528.
D'Urfey, Thomas, the ſongſter, died in years, Feb. 1724.
Dyer, Rev. John, the poet, born 1700; died 1758.

E.

EACHARD, Rev. Laurence, the hiſtorian, died 1730 aged 59.
Eckhout, Vand. Dutch painter, born 1621; died 1674.
Egialeus, king of Sycion, 2089 before Chriſt.
Eginhart, the German hiſtorian, died 842.
Ehud, ſecond judge of Iſrael, killed Eglon, king of Moab, 1325 before Chriſt.
Elagabalus, Roman emperor, murdered by his ſoldiers, 222.
Eleazar. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 70.
Elfrida. See Edgar, Vol. I.
Eli, the eleventh judge of Iſrael, on hearing the ark was taken, fell down and broke his neck at Shiloh, 1116 before Chriſt, aged 98.
Elias. See Elijah.
Elijah prophecied, 911, in the 13th year of Ahab's reign; ſupported by the widow of Sarepta, whoſe ſon he raiſed from the dead, 910; brought rain from heaven, 908; taken up into heaven in a fiery chariot, 896 before Chriſt.
Eliſha died 838 before Chriſt, having prophecied 60 years.
Elzevirs, Dutch printers; Lewis began to be famous, 1595; Daniel died 1681.

Emilius Paulus, the Roman general, died 160 before Chriſt.

Empedocles, poet and hiſtorian, died in priſon, 440 before Chriſt, aged 77.

Eneas, Trojan general, died about 1177 before Chriſt.

Ennius, Quintus, the Latin poet, born 239 before Chriſt; died, aged 70.

Epaminondas, the Theban general, ſlain in battle, 363 before Chriſt.

Ephraim Syrus, a chriſtian writer, flouriſhed 370.

Epicharmus, the poet, flouriſhed 472 before Chriſt.

Epictetus, the Stoic philoſopher, died about 161.

Epicurus, the philoſopher, born 342; died 271 before Chriſt.

Epimenides, the Cretan philopher, flouriſhed 596 before Chriſt.

Epiphanius, father of the church, born in Paleſtine, about 332; died about 403.

Eraſiſtratus, the Greek phyſician, flouriſhed 294 before Chriſt.

Eraſmus, Engliſh divine and Latin writer, born at Rotterdam, 1467; died 1536.

Eraſtothenes, the philologer, meaſured the earth, 250; died 194 before Chriſt.

Eroſtatus. See Diana, Vol. I.

Eſau, ſon of Iſaac and Rebecca, 1836 before Chriſt; Rebecca having been barren 20 years. See Jacob.

Eſchines, the Greek philoſopher, died about 330 before Chriſt.

Eſchylus, the Athenian poet, died 456 before Chriſt, aged 69.

Eſculapius, the Greek phyſician, died about 927 before Chriſt.

Eſdras, the ſacred hiſtorian, flouriſhed 452 before Chriſt.

Eſop, the Phrygian fabuliſt, put to death, 556 before Chriſt.

Eſther, Queen, of Perſia, who married Ahaſuerus, flouriſhed 465 before Chriſt.

Eſtrées, Cardinal de, died 1714.

Etheridge,

Etheridge, Sir George, dramatic author, born about 1638; died after 1688.
Etmuller, Michael, of Leipſick, medical author, born 1646; died 1683; his ſon, Michael-Erneſt, a medical writer, died 1732, aged 86.
Eubulus, the Athenian comic poet, flouriſhed 375 before Chriſt.
Euclid, the mathematician, died about 300 before Chriſt, aged 74.
Eudoſia, wife of the emperor Theodoſius the Younger, of Conſtantinople, heroic poeteſs, born 400; died 460.
Eudoxus, of Cnidos, the geometrician, died 350 before Chriſt.
Eugene, Prince, of Savoy, died Apr. 10, 1736, aged 72.
Eumenes I. king of Pergamus, began to reign, 263 before Chriſt; he reigned 21 years.
Eumolpus, the Greek poet, flouriſhed 1398 before Chriſt.
Euripides, the Greek poet, killed by dogs, 407 before Chriſt, aged 77.
Euſebius, biſhop of Nicomedia, the Arian, died 342.
Euſebius Pamphili, ſacred hiſtorian, biſhop of Cæſarea, died 331, aged about 46.
Euſtachius, archbiſhop of Theſſaly, the Greek critic, flouriſhed, about 1170.
Euſtachius, Bartholomew, anatomiſt at Rome, flouriſhed 1550. His anatomical plates were diſcovered 1712, and publiſhed 1714.
Euthycrates, the Greek ſculptor, flouriſhed 326 before Chriſt.
Eutropius, Latin hiſtorian, flouriſhed 356.
Eutychius, patriarch of Alexandria and chronologiſt, born 876; died after 900.
Evagoras, king of Cyprus, murdered by Nicocles, 373 before Chriſt.
Evagrius, eccleſ. hiſtorian, in Greek, born 536; died after 595.
Evagrius, patriarch of Antioch, flouriſhed, 380.
Evander, an Arcadian chief, brought a colony of his people into Italy, and is ſuppoſed to have founded Padua, 1269 before Chriſt.
Evelyn, John, learned writer, born 1620; died 1706.

Evremond,

Evremond, St. the writer, died Sept. 9, 1703, aged 90.

Ezekiel, his 40 years began 627 (See chapter iv. 6.) taken captive with Jehoiakim, 599; the 390 years completed 589 (See chap. iv. 5.); began to prophecy 504 before Chriſt.

Ezra, the prophet, flouriſhed 447 before Chriſt.

F.

FABIUS Ruſticus, the Roman hiſtorian, flouriſhed 50.

Fabricius, *alias* Aquapenednte, which ſee.

Fairclough, Daniel, born 1582; died 1645.

Fairfax, Edward, the poet, died after 1631.

Falkland, Lucius, lord, born 1610; killed at the battle of Newbury, September 1643.

Fallopius, an Italian phyſician, who diſcovered the Fallopian tubes, born 1523; died 1562.

Fanſhaw, Sir Richard, the poet, born 1607; died at Madrid 1666.

Faria, Emanuel, Portugueſe hiſtorian, died 1649.

Farquhar, George, dram. writer, born 1678, died 1707.

Faulkner, George, alderman of Dublin, died Aug. 28, 1775.

Fauſt or Fauſtus, John, one of the earlieſt printers, who, from concealing his art, was ſuppoſed to deal with the devil; hence 'the devil and Dr. Fauſtus.' He died at Mentz.

Fayette, Madame de la, French noveliſt, died 1693.

Fenelon. See Cambray.

Fenoillet, biſhop of Montpelier, in the 17th century.

Fenton, Elijah, the poet, died July 13, 1730.

Ferguſon, James, the aſtronomer, died 1776.

Ferrars, George, hiſtorian and poet, born 1512; died 1579.

Feti, Domen. Italian painter, born 1590; died 1624.

Fielding, Henry, dram. writer, died 1754, aged 47; Sir John, his brother, died Sept. 4, 1780.

Fingal,

Fingal, *alias* Finn, the Caledonian chief, died 283. See Militia.

Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony, lord chief juſtice, died 1538.

Flamel, Nicholas, died 1409.

Flaminio, the Latin poet, died 1550.

Flaminius, the Roman general, flouriſhed 186 before Chriſt.

Flamſtead, John, the aſtronomer, born 1646; died 1719.

Flechier, biſhop of Nimes, hiſtorian, born 1632; died 1710.

Fletcher, John, dramatic writer, born 1576; died 1625.

Fleury, Claude, French hiſtorian, born 1640; died 1723.

Fleury, Cardinal, French ſtateſman, born 1655; prime miniſter, 1726; died 1743.

Florence of Worceſter, the hiſtorian, died about 1119.

Florus, Lucius, Roman hiſtorian, flouriſhed about 120.

Florus, Franc. painter, the Raphael of Flanders born 1520; died 1570.

Foe, an Indian philoſopher, flouriſhed about 1000 before Chirſt.

Folkes, Martin, the mathematician, born 1690; died 1754.

Fontaine, John de la, French poet, born 1621; died 1695.

Fontenelle, French writer, died 1756, aged 100.

Foote, Samuel, dram. writer and player, died Oct. 21, 1777, aged 55.

Ford, John, dramatic writer, died about 1561.

Fordun, John, Scotch hiſtorian, died 1308.

Foreſt, John, French landſcape painter, born 1636; died 1712.

Forteſcue, Sir John, made lord chancellor, about 1461.

Foſter, Dr. James, anabaptiſt preacher, born 1696; died 1753.

Fouquier,

Fouquier, James, Flemiſh painter, flouriſhed about 1600.

Fox, John, martyrologiſt, born 1517; died April, 1587.

Fox, George, founder of the Quakers, born 1624; appeared in 1655.

Francis, St. who founded the Franciſcan Friars, died 1227.

Franciſchini, Italian painter, born 1648; died 1729.

Fredegaire, the French hiſtorian, died 650.

Frederic, Prince, George IIId's youngeſt brother, died Dec. 29, 1665, aged 16.

Freſne, Charles de, French hiſtorian, born 1610; died 1665.

Frobiſher, Sir Martin, the navigator, killed at a ſiege, 1594.

Froiſſard, John, French poet, born 1337; died about 1402.

Fuller, Thomas, the hiſtorian, born 1608; died 1661.

G.

GABBIANI, Anthony, Italian hiſtory painter, born 1652; died 1726.

Gaddi, Italian painter, died 1312, aged 73; his ſon Jaddeo died 1350, aged 50.

Galba, a Roman general, proclaimed emperor after Nero's death, but aſſaſſinated 69, aged 73.

Gale, Roger, the antiquary, died 1744.

Galen, the Greek phyſician, born at Pergamus, about 131; died 201.

Galeon, William, died in years, 1507.

Galileo, the aſtronomer, born in Italy 1564; died 1642.

Gallus, joint emperor of Rome, put to death, by order of his colleague Conſtantius, Dec. 354.

Gama, Vaſco de, Portugueſe navigator, died 1525.

Gamaliel, chief of the ſynagogue, died in 53.

Gardiner, biſhop of Winton, died 1555: *Blair* ſays 1557.

Garrick,

Garrick, David, the player, died January 20, 1779, aged 62.
Garth, Sir Samuel, the poet, died January, 1719.
Gaſcoigne, George, Engliſh poet, died 1577.
Gaſſendi, Peter, French mathematician, born 1592; died 1656.
Gaſton, John, the laſt of the Medicean family, died 1737.
Gay, John, the poet, born 1688; died 1732.
Gaza, Theodore, Greek writer, born 1398; died 1475.
Geber, the Arabian phyſician, flouriſhed about 900.
Geminiani, the muſician, died 1762, aged 96.
Genghiſkam, conqueror of Aſia, died 1226, aged 72.
Gentilis, Albericus, law writer, born in Italy 1551; died 1611.
Geoffrey of Monmouth, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed 1152.
George, St. the tutelar St. of England, ſuppoſed to be George, archbiſhop of Alexandria, who eſtabliſhed arianiſm on the fall of Athanaſius (the fancied dragon), in the reign of Julian, 356; but who was afterwards maſſacred by the people, Dec. 24, 361, when Athanaſius was reſtored; ſuffered martyrdom under the emperor Dioclefian.
Germanicus, the Roman general, his aſhes brought to Rome, and received with great marks of grief, 20. He died, aged 33. See Piſo.
Gervaſe of Canterbury, the hiſtorian, wrote in 1202.
Geſner, Conrad, the Pliny of Germany, born 1516; died 1565.
Geta, joint emperor of Rome, murdered, and above 20,000 perſons of both ſexes, called his friends, were put to death, by order of his brother Antoninus, Feb. 27, 212.
Ghent, Henry of, died 1293, aged 76. See Gaunt, Vol. I.
Giannone, Peter, the Neapolitan hiſtorian, died 1748.
Gibſon, Edmund, biſhop of London, born 1669; died 1748.

Gideon

Gideon, fourth judge of Iſrael, routed the Midianites with only 300 men, 1245 before Chriſt.
Gildas, the hiſtorian, died 570.
Gildon, Charles, poet, and critic, born about 1666; died 1724.
Gilpin, Rev. Bernard, the reformer, died March 4, 1583, aged 65.
Giordano, Luc. Italian painter, born 1632; died 1705.
Giorgione, Italian hiſtory painter, born 1478; died 1511.
Gioſeppino, Italian battle painter, born about 1560; died 1640.
Giotto, Italian painter, born 1276; died 1336.
Girard, l'Abbé, the French Grammarian, died 1748.
Glanville, Rev. Joſeph, the writer, born, 1636; died 1680.
Glauber, the German chymiſt, died 1500.
Glendower, Owen, died after 1416.
Gobelin, a famous French dyer, flouriſhed 1632; in whoſe houſe, at Paris, the tapeſtry manufactory was erected, 1666.
Godeau, Biſhop, French hiſtorian, born 1605; died 1672.
Godfrey, Sir Edmundbury, an active juſtice of the peace againſt the papiſts, murdered October 17, 1678.
Godfrey of Bologne. See Jeruſalem, Vol. I.
Godolphin, Sidney, earl of, the ſtateſman, died 1712.
Goez, Damian, the Portugueſe hiſtorian, died 1596.
Goldſmith, Oliver, the poet, born 1731; died April 4, 1774.
Gombauld, John de, French poet, died 1666, aged 90.
Gomez, Alvarez, the Spaniſh hiſtorian, born 1515; died 1580.
Gordian III. emperor of Rome, murdered 244.
Gordon, Sir John, ſon to earl Huntley, beheaded for rebelling againſt Mary queen of Scots, Oct. 31, 1562; his brother George condemned for the ſame act, but pardoned on account of his youth.

Gorgias flouriſhed 436 before Chriſt.
Gortz, Baron, the Swediſh miniſter, beheaded 1719.
Gower, Sir John, the firſt Engliſh poet, died in years 1402.
Gracchus, Tiberius, the Roman Tribune, aſſaſſinated 133 before Chriſt.
Gracchus, Caius, to avoid the revenge of the ſenate of Rome, deſired his ſlave to kill him, which he did, and himſelf afterwards, 122 before Chriſt.
Grævius, J. Geo. the critic, born in Germany 1632; died 1703.
Graham, George, the watchmaker, born 1675; died 1751.
Grainger, Rev. Mr. the biographer, died 1776.
Gratian finiſhed the canon law, after 24 years labour, 1151.
Gratius, the Latin poet, cotemporary with Ovid.
Gray, Thomas, the poet, born December 26, 1716; died July 31, 1771.
Greatrakes, that healed by ſtroking, born in Ireland, 1629; died after 1666. See Impoſtors.
Greaves, John, the philoſopher, born 1602; died 1652.
Gregorie, Dr. John, profeſſor of phyſic, Edinburgh, born 1725; died Feb. 10, 1773. He was the fifteenth deſcendant of the family that had held a profeſſorſhip.
Gregory Nazienzen, the theologian, father of the Greek church, born 324; archbiſhop of Conſtantinople 380; died 389.
Gregory XIII. Pope, died 1585, aged 83. He altered the calendar. See Style.
Gregory, Thaumaturgus, biſhop of Neocæſarea, died 270, after 30 years epiſcopacy.
Gregory, Biſhop of Tours, the hiſtorian, born 543; died 595.
Gregory, James, the mathematician, died 1675.
Greville, Fulk, lord Brook, ſtateſman and author, born 1554; killed by his ſervant Sept. 30, 1628.
Grierſon, Conſtantia, poeteſs of Ireland, died 1733, aged 27.

Griffier, John, Dutch landſcape painter, born 1658; died 1718.

Grimaldi, John, Italian landſcape painter, born 1606; died 1680.

Grimſton, Sir Harbottle, maſter of the rolls and law writer, born 1584; died 1683.

Gronovius, James, the antiquarian, born at Daventer, 1645; died 1716.

Grotius, Hugo, Dutch philoſopher, born 1583; died 1645.

Gruter, John, the philologer, born at Antwerp, 1560; died 1627.

Guercino, Italian hiſtory painter, born 1590; died 1666.

Guerike, Otho of Magdeburg, the philoſopher, born 1602; died 1686.

Gueſclin, the famous high conſtable of France, died about 1379.

Guicciardini, Francis, Italian hiſtorian, died 1540, aged 58.

Guido, Reni, Italian hiſtory painter, born 1574; died 1642; Lewis his nephew, the hiſtorian, died 1583.

Guiſe, Francis, duke of, aſſaſſinated by Poltrot, 1563, for taking arms againſt the proteſtants; Henry, duke of, ſon to the former, with his brother the cardinal, aſſaſſinated for their turbulency, by order of Henry III. of France, 1588, aged 37.

Gunter, Reverend Edmund, the mathematician, died 1626, aged 46.

Guſtavus, Vaſa, king of Sweden, died 1560, aged 70. See Sweden, Denmark.

Guſtavus II. Adolphus, king of Sweden, loſt part of his helmet by a muſquet ball, at the battle of Nuremberg, 1632; ſlain at the battle of Lutzen, Nov. 6, 1633, aged 37.

Guthrie, William, Engliſh hiſtorian, died 1770.

Guttemberg, John, of Straſburg, the firſt printer, died after 1466.

Guy, earl of Warwick, who fought and conquered Colbrand the Daniſh giant and champion, died 929, aged 70, at Guy's Cliff, by Warwick.

Guy,

Guy, Thomas, a bookſeller, died December 27, 1724, aged 79; and left 200,000l. for building an hoſpital.

Guyon, Mary, of France, the propheteſs, born 1648; died 1717.

H.

HABAKKUK, the prophet, flouriſhed 731 before Chriſt.

Habington, William, poet and hiſtorian, born 1605; died 1654.

Haggai, the prophet, flouriſhed 520 before Chriſt.

Hale, lord chief juſtice, died Dec. 25, 1676, aged 66.

Hales, Rev. Dr. Stephen, died January 4, 1761. See Ventilators.

Hall, biſhop of Norwich, called the Engliſh Seneca, born 1754; died 1656.

Haller, Dr. the phyſician, died at Berne, 1778, aged 75.

Halley, Edmund, the aſtronomer, born 1656; died 1742.

Halliſax, Charles, earl of, born 1661; died 1715.

Halliſax, George, marquis of, ſtateſman and author, born 1630; died 1695.

Haman hanged, by order of Ahaſuerus, 509 before Chriſt.

Hamel, John Baptiſt du, French mathematician, born 1624; died 1698.

Hamilcar, the Carthaginian general, (father of Hannibal), who conquered Spain, ſlain in battle, 227 before Chriſt. See Barcelona.

Hammond, Rev. Dr. Henry, the theologian, born 1605; died 1660.

Hampden, John, the Engliſh patriot, born 1594; killed in battle, June 24, 1643.

Handel, George Fred. the muſician, died April 14, 1759, aged 75.

Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, poiſoned himſelf rather than fall into the hands of the Romans, 183 before Chriſt, aged about 70. Hanno,

Hanno, Carthaginian general, flouriſhed about 259 before Chriſt.
Harding, John, the chronologer, died 1461, in years.
Hardwicke, Earl of, lord chancellor, died 1763, aged 73.
Hare, biſhop of Chicheſter, polemical writer, died 1740.
Harpalus, the Greek aſtronomer, flouriſhed 480 before Chriſt.
Harrington, Sir John, the poet, died about 1620.
Harrington, James, political writer, born 1611; died 1677.
Harris, James, eſq. learned writer, died Dec. 23, 1780.
Hartman, John, of Marpurg, the hiſtorian, born 1680; died 1744. See Bombarding-ſtaff.
Harvey, Dr. William, the phyſician, born 1578; died 1657. See Blood.
Haſtings, earl of Pembroke, died 1375.
Hawes, Stephen, the poet, flouriſhed 1506.
Hawke, Admiral lord, died 1781.
Hawkeſworth, Dr. John, philoſophical writer, born 1719; died 1774.
Hay, William, the poet, died 1755.
Hayward, Sir John, the hiſtorian, died June 1627.
Head, Richard, caſt away at ſea 1678.
Hearne, Rev. Thomas, the antiquary, born 1678; died 1735.
Hector, the Trojan general, ſlain by Achilles, 1184 before Chriſt.
Heemſkirk, Dutch painter, ſtiled the Raphael of Holland, born 1498; died 1574.
Heinſius, Daniel, the Flemiſh critic, died 1655, aged 74.
Helen carried off by Paris, which occaſioned the Trojan war, 1198 before Chriſt.
Heliodorus, the father of romances, flouriſhed about 398.
Helmont, John Bapt. Van, the Flemiſh philoſopher, born 1577; died 1644.
Heloiſa died, 1163, aged about 63.
Helvetius, the phyſician, died at Paris Jan. 7, 1727, aged 64.

Henly,

Henly, John, an Engliſh clergyman, amuſed the public for many years with a medley of deiſm, politics, and ſatire, from a pulpit, under the pretence of religious worſhip, and was called Orator Henley. He died 1756, aged 64.

Henry of Huntingdon, the hiſtorian, died 1168.

Hepheſtion, the Macedonian general, died 325 before Chriſt.

Heraclides of Pontus, a Greek philoſopher, flouriſhed 336 before Chriſt.

Heraclitus, Greek philoſopher, died about 500 before Chriſt, aged 59.

Heraclius, emperor and hereſiarch, flouriſhed 630.

Herbelot, Bath. de, French writer, born 1636; died 1696.

Herbert, Edward, lord, the hiſtorian, born 1581; died 1648; Rev. George, his brother, the poet, born 1593; died about 1635.

Hercules, a Theban hero, whoſe birth and exploits are the ſubjects of fabulous hiſtory, flouriſhed 1326 before Chriſt.

Hermanric, king of the Oſtrogoths, flouriſhed 375.

Hermogenes, a diſciple of Praxeas, appeared 207. He taught alſo, that matter is eternal. See Praxeas.

Herodian, Roman hiſtorian, flouriſhed 254.

Herodotus, the hiſtorian, born 484; died after 413 before Chriſt.

Hervey, Rev. James, author of Meditations, &c. born 1714; died 1758.

Heſiod, the Greek poet, lived 944 before Chriſt.

Heſichius, the Greek Grammarian, flouriſhed 499.

Hetherington, Rev. William, who left a conſiderable ſum of money to the blind, died Dec. 1778.

Hevelius of Dantzick, the mathematician, born 1611; died 1688.

Heylin, Rev. Peter, the hiſtorian, born 1599; died 1662.

Heywood, John, reputed to be the firſt Engliſh dramatic writer, died 1565.

Heywood, Thomas, dram. writer, died about 1615.

Hicks, William, eſq. who left 300l. per annum to the Marine Society, died 1763.

Hierax, the Egyptian philoſopher, who believed Melchiſedech to be the Holy Ghoſt, and denied the reſurrection, appeared 286. His proſelytes were called Hieracians.

Hierocles, governor of Alexandria, and perſecutor of the Chriſtians, flouriſhed about 300.

Hill, Aaron, miſcellaneous author, born 1685; died Feb. 8, 1750.

Hill, Sir John, the botaniſt, died 1775, aged about 60.

Hillary, St. biſhop of Poictiers, theologian, died 367, aged 80.

Hipparchus, the aſtronomer, flouriſhed between 160 and 125 before Chriſt. He firſt deſcribed the fixed ſtars.

Hippias, the Greek architect, flouriſhed 436 before Chriſt.

Hippocrates, the Greek phyſician, died 361 before Chriſt, aged 98.

Hipponax, the Iambic poet, flouriſhed 542 before Chriſt.

Hiram of Tyre, who aſſiſted in building Solomon's temple, died 990 before Chriſt.

Hoadley, biſhop of Winton, controverſial writer, died 1761, aged 84; Dr. Benjamin, his ſon, phyſician, and dram. author, born 1706; died 1757.

Hobbes, Thomas, philoſophical writer, died 1679, aged 90.

Hoffman, Maurice, the German anatomiſt, born 1653; died 1727.

Hoffman, Frederick, of Magdeburg, phyſician and writer, born 1660; died 1742.

Hogarth, William, painter of humour, died 1764, aged 64.

Holbein, Hans, German portrait painter, born 1498; died of the plague at London, 1554.

Holinſhed, Ralph, hiſtorian, died 1580.

Hollar, the painter, died 1667, aged 60.

Hollar, Wenceſlaus, German engraver, born 1607; died 1677.

Holofernes killed by Judith, 668 before Chriſt.

Holt, lord chief juſtice, died March 6, 1710. aged 67.

Home,

Home, Henry, Lord Kaimes, philoſopher and critic, born about 1693; died 1782.
Homer, the Greek poet, flouriſhed about 908 before Chriſt.
Hook, Robert, the mathematician, born 1635; died 1702.
Hooker, Rev. Richard, the author, born 1553; died 1600.
Hooper, biſhop of Glouceſter, burnt in his dioceſe, for hereſy, in queen Mary's reign, 1555.
Horace the Latin poet, born at Venuſium, 65 before Chriſt; died 8 before Chriſt.
Horrox, Jeremiah, the aſtronomer, born about 1619; died 1641.
Hoſea propheſied 785 before Chriſt.
Hotman, Francis, the French civilian, born 1524; died 1590.
Hoveden, Roger de, the hiſtorian, died about 1210.
Howard, Mr. juſtice, ſtabbed in Weſtminſter-hall, November 21, 1640.
Howard, Sir Robert, hiſtorian and poet, died ſoon after 1692.
Howe, Lord viſcount, ſlain in N. America, 1758, aged 34.
Hudſon, John, a learned critic, born 1661; died 1719.
Hughes, John, the poet, born 1677; died 1719.
Hume, David, philoſophical writer, born April 26, 1711; died Auguſt 25, 1776.
Humphrey, Lawrence, Latin author, died 1590.
Hunter, Dr. Wm. the anatomiſt, died in years, March 30, 1783.
Huſs, John, the Bohemian reformer, burnt for his faith, July 15, 1415.
Hutcheſon, Rev. Francis, philoſophical writer, born 1694; died 1748.
Hutchinſon, John, philoſophical writer, born 1674; died 1737.
Huygens, the Dutch aſtronomer, born 1629; died 1693.
Hyde, Rev. Thomas, learned writer, born 1636; died 1703.
Hypatia, the female geometrician, maſſacred by the populace of Alexandria, about 415.

I.

ICTINUS, the Greek architect, flouriſhed about 430 before Chriſt.

Ignatius made a biſhop by St. Peter and St. Paul; torn to pieces in the amphitheatre by lions, by order of the emperor Trajan, 107.

Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jeſuits, born 1491; died 1556, canonized by Paul V. 1609.

Inachus, firſt king of Argos, 1859 before Chriſt.

Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, monaſtic hiſtorian, died 1109, aged 79.

Innocent XI. Pope, died Auguſt 2, 1689.

Irenæus, a Greek biſhop of Lyons, France, a theological writer, put to death under the emperor Severus, in the fifth perſecution of the Chriſtians, 202, aged 82.

Iſaac. Abraham's ſon, born 1896; married Rebecca the daughter of Bethuel, the Syrian, 1856; died 1717 before Chriſt.

Iſhmael born 2010 before Chriſt.

Iſidorus Hiſpalenſis, biſhop of Seville, the hiſtorian, died 636.

Iſocrates, the Athenian orator, died 338 before Chriſt, aged 89.

Iſodorus Characenus, the Greek hiſtorian, died after 35.

J.

JACOB, the patriarch, went to Haran, to his uncle Laban, 1759; returned into Canaan, 1739; went with his family into Egypt, 1706; died 1689 before Chriſt, aged 147.

Jacob, Giles, the lexicographer, died 1744.

James, St. the leſs, biſhop of Jeruſalem, wrote his epiſtle 59; martyred 62; feaſt of, inſtituted 1090.

James, St. put to death 41.

James,

James, Dr. Robert, inventor of the fever powder died 1776.

Jami, the Perſian poet, flouriſhed 1450.

Janſenius, Corn. biſhop of Ipres, author of Janſeniſm, born 1585; died 1638.

Janus, an ancient king of Latium, eſteemed the father of the other deities. See Latium, Saturn, Agriculture.

Jaſon, the Greek hero, who undertook the Argonautic expedition, flouriſhed 1295 before Chriſt. See Argonautic, Vol. I.

Jaſon of Cyrene, author of the books of Maccabees, flouriſhed about 160 before Chriſt.

Jefferies, George, lord, made lord chancellor, October 1685; committed to the Tower by the Lord-mayor, Dec. 12, 1688, where he deſtroyed himſelf, April 18, 1689.

Jefferys, George, dram. poet, died 1755, aged 77.

Jehoiakim, king of Judah, began his reign three months after the death of Joſiah; carried captive to Babylon, 597 before Chriſt.

Jekyl, Sir Joſeph, maſter of the rolls. a law author, died 1738.

Jenkins, Henry, of Yorkſhire, died December 1670, aged 169.

Jephtha, ſeventh juge of Iſrael, took his raſh vow, 1187; died 1182 before Chriſt.

Jeremiah began to propheſy, 629; wrote his Lamentations 610; impriſoned 609; foretold the Jewiſh captivity 607, and died about 577 before Chriſt.

Jerom, St. a father of the church, born 329, died 420.

Jerome, of Prague, a diſciple of Huſs, burnt for hereſy, May 30, 1416.

Jeſus, the ſon of Sirach, lived 247 before Chriſt.

Joan d'Arc, the maid of Orleans, who undertook the command of a general, in favour of the king of France, burnt by the Engliſh at Rouen, for pretending to magical power, June 14, 1431.

Joan of Navarre, Henry IVth's widow, died 1437.

Joan, Pope, in 856. This female pope was merely fabulous

fabulous, being introduced by writers to depict the effeminate manners of Benedict III.

Job, was a native of Arabia Felix, died 1553 before Chriſt, aged 189.

Joel propheſied 800 before Chriſt.

John, St. the apoſtle, wrote his Epiſtles 92.

John, St. the Evangeliſt, put into a cauldron of boiling oil, but taken out unhurt, 93; wrote his Revelations 96; his Goſpel 97; died December 27, 99, aged 91.

John the Baptiſt preached repentance in the wilderneſs, 18; impriſoned 30; beheaded 32, aged 37; feaſt of St. John inſtituted by Pope Felix III. 487.

John of Saliſbury, the antiquary, died 1181.

John of Wallingford, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed 1231.

Johnny Armſtrong, the Scotch thief of Hol-houſe, executed 1528.

Johnſon, Ben, dram. writer and poet laureat, died 1637, aged 62.

Johnſon, Dr. Samuel, the lexicographer, died Dec. 13, 1784, aged 70.

Joly, Claude, the French hiſtorian, born 1607, died 1700.

Jonas preached to Nineveh, 806, in the reign of Sardanapalus, who burnt himſelf alive in his palace with his wives, rather than fall into the hands of his rebellious ſubjects, 761 before Chriſt. See Niniveh.

Jones, Inigo, Engliſh architect, born about 1572; died 1651.

Jortin, Rev. Dr. the theologian, died 1770.

Joſephus, the Jewiſh hiſtorian, died 93, aged 56.

Joſhua, the ſon of Nun, died 1426 before Chriſt, aged 110. See Iſraelites.

Joſiah, king of Judah, ſlain at Megiddo in the ſpring, 608 before Chriſt.

Jouvenet, the French painter, born 1644; did 1717.

Judas Maccabæus, the Jewiſh general, flouriſhed 165 before Chriſt.

Jude, St. the apoſtle and brother of Chriſt, wrote his epiſtle in 71; ſuffered martyrdom about 80.

Jugurtha, king of Numidia, having fallen into the hands

hands of the Romans, died in priſon, 104 before Chriſt.

Julian, the apoſtate emperor, ſent a vicar into Britain 358; died 363, aged 31.

Jupiter-Hammon; under this name the ſon of Noah was revered by the Egyptians as a divinity.

Juſtin, the martyr, the platonic philoſopher, ſuffered for chriſtianity under Marcus Aurelius, 167.

Juſtin, the Latin hiſtorian, flouriſhed 250.

Juſtinian I. the Roman emperor, reigned in 527; died 566, aged 84. See Laws.

Juvenal, the Roman ſatiriſt, born 45; died 127.

K.

KAIMES. See Home.

Keil, John, of Edinburgh, the aſtronomer, born 1671; died 1721.

Keith, James, earl marſhal of Scotland, having taken arms in 1715, in favour of the pretender, went into the ſervice of Ruſſia, and having diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the Turks, was made field marſhal to the king of Pruſſia, but ſlain at the battle of Hochkerchen, 1758.

Kempis, Thomas, a learned German monk, died 1471, aged 91.

Ken, Thomas, biſhop of Bath, theologian and poet, born 1647; died 1711.

Kennet, White, biſhop of Peterborough, the hiſtorian, born 1660; died 1728. Kennet, Rev. Baſil, his brother, the theologian, died 1714.

Kepler John, the German aſtronomer, born 1571; died 1630.

Khondamir, the Perſian hiſtorian, flouriſhed about 1508.

Kidder, biſhop of Bath, polemical writer, born 1649; killed in his bed by the fall of a ſtack of chimnies, in the great ſtorm, Nov. 26, 1703.

Killegrew, Sir William, dram. writer, born 1605; died 1639; Thomas, his brother, a great writer, born 1611, died 1682.

King,

King, archbiſhop of Dublin, polemical writer, born 1650; died 1729.
King, Sir Peter, died 1729, aged 76.
King, William, political writer, born 1685; died 1763.
Kneller, Sir Godfrey, portrait painter, died 1723, aged 76.
Knolles, Sir Robert, died 1407.
Knox, John, the Scotch reformer, born 1515; died 1572.
Koempſer, a German phyſician, hiſtorian and botaniſt, died 1716.
Kouli Khan uſurped the Perſian throne, March 11, 1732; aſſaſſinated by one of his generals June 8, 1747, aged 60. See Mogul Empire, Battle in Perſia.

L.

LABADIE, John, the ſectariſt, who cauſed great diſturbances in France and Holland, born 1610, died 1674.
Lactantius, a father of the chriſtian church, ſtiled the chriſtian Cicero, died 325.
Laertius lived in 183.
Lally, Count de, French general, beheaded for miſconduct in the Eaſt Indies, 1766.
Lanfranco, Giov. Italian hiſtory painter, born 1581; died 1647.
Lanſdown, George, lord the poet, born about 1667; died 1736.
Lardner, Nathaniel, diſſenting miniſter and author, born 1684; died 1719.
Latimer, biſhop of Worceſter, burnt at Oxford for hereſy, in queen Mary's time, 1555, aged 85.
Laud, archbiſhop of Canterbury, addreſſed as his "holineſs," by the univerſity of Oxford, 1636; beheaded,

beheaded Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71, for ſtriving to bring in arbitrary power.

Lauderdale, Duke of, died Auguſt 24, 1682.

Lauro, Pilip. Italian painter, born 1623; died 1694.

Lazzarelli, the Italian poet, born 1604; died 1684.

Lee, Nathaniel, dram. poet, died 1690, aged 33.

Legat burnt in Smithfield for Arianiſm, 1612.

Leibnitz, the philoſopher, born at Leipſic, 1646; died 1716.

Leiceſter, Dudley, earl of, ſtateſman and general, born 1532; died 1588.

Leiceſter, Sir Peter, the antiquary, born 1613; died 1678.

Leiceſter, Simon de Montfort, earl of, married Eleanor, ſiſter of Henry III. 1238; gained the battle of Lewes 1264; defeated and ſlain at the battle of Eveſham 1265.

Leland, John, the antiquary, died 1552, aged about 45.

Leland, Dr. John, the Iriſh hiſtorian, died Jan. 16, 1766, aged 75.

Lely, Sir Peter, hiſtory and portrait painter, of Weſtphalia, born 1617; died 1680.

Lenox, Earl of, father to lord Darnley, reſtored to his honours, 1564; made regent of Scotland, July 12, 1570; murdered, 1571.

Leofricus, the firſt biſhop of Exeter, died 1073.

Leonidas I. king of Sparta, ſlain, 480 before Chriſt.

Leoniſts. See Vaudois.

Leſley, the learned writer, died, April 13, 1722.

Leſtock. See Matthews.

L'Eſtrange, Sir Robert, the writer, born 1617; died 1705. See Newſpapers.

Leucippus, the Greek philoſopher, flouriſhed, about 428 before Chriſt.

Leuwenhoek, Anth. Dutch phyſician, died 1723.

Lightfoot, Rev. Dr. John, Latin writer, born 1601; died 1675.

Ligonier, John, earl, field-marſhal, died 1770, aged 91.

Lilburne, John, whipt for a libel, Feb. 19, 1638; died, Auguſt 1657, aged 38.

Lillo, George, damatic writer, born 1693; died, Sept. 2, 1739.
Lilly, Wm. the aſtrologer, born 1602; died 1681.
Lilye, Wm. the grammarian, died 1523, aged 55.
Linæus, Sir Charles, the Swediſh botaniſt, died Jan. 10, 1778, aged 70.
Linus, the moſt ancient Greek muſician, cotemporary with Amphion, flouriſhed 1490 before Chriſt.
Linus, the Greek poet, flouriſhed, 950 before Chriſt.
Liſle, Lady, beheaded at Wincheſter, Sept. 2, 1685, for harbouring two rebels.
Littleton, Reverend Adam, the lexicographer, born 1627; died 1694.
Littleton, Sir Thomas, law writer, died 1481, aged 79.
Livy, the Latin hiſtorian, died in 17, aged 76.
Lloyd, Robert, the poet, died 1764, aged about 32.
Llewellin, Martin, died 1682, aged 65.
Locke, John, the philoſopher, died 1704, aged 72.
Lombard, Peter, archbiſhop of Paris, the theologian, died 1164.
Long, Rev. Dr. Robert, the aſtronomer, died 1770, aged about 80.
Longinus, the orator, born about 213; put to death, by order of the emperor Aurelian, for being of Zenobia's party, 273.
Longland, biſhop of Lincoln, died 1547.
Louis IX. of France, St. canonized for warring againſt the Turks.
Louis XIV. of France, died 1715, aged 77.
Louvaine, Barony of, created 1784. (name Percy.)
Lovat, Lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1747, for joining the rebels in 1745.
Loyer, Peter le, born in Anjou, 1540; died 1634.
Lucan born at Cordova, Spain, Nov. 11, 37; condemned for a conſpiracy againſt the emperor Nero, and bled to death in a hot bath, April 30, 64.
Lucas, de Leyden, the painter, died 1533, aged 40.
Lucas, Dr. Charles, of Dublin, the patriot, died, Nov. 5, 1771.
Lucas, Rev. Dr. Richard, theological writer, born 1648; died blind, 1715.

Lucian,

Lucian, the Greek ſatyriſt, died 180, aged 90.
Lucilius, the Latin poet, died 103 before Chriſt.
Lucius, the firſt chriſtian king of Britain. He reigned 77 years, and died between 156 and 189; founded the firſt chriſtian church in London, St. Peter's, Cornhill, which was made the ſee of an archbiſhop, till removed to Canterbury, 179. See Sanctuaries.
Lucretia raviſhed by Sextus; killed herſelf, 505 before Chriſt. See Rome, City of.
Lucretius, the Latin poet, born at Rome 95; put an end to his life in a raging fit, in 52 before Chriſt.
Lud, king of Britain, 90 before Chriſt.
Luke, St. wrote his Goſpel, 55; died about 70, aged 80.
Luther, Martin, the author of Lutheraniſm, appeared, 1518; died 1546. The Lutherans are Proteſtants, but believe in conſubſtantiation, *i. e.* that the ſacramental bread conſiſts of bread and the body of Chriſt in union.
Lycon, the Greek peripatetic philoſopher, flouriſhed 273 before Chriſt.
Lycophron, the Greek tragic poet, flouriſhed 303 before Chriſt.
Lycurgus born 926; eſtabliſhed his body of laws in Lacedemon, 884; died in Crete, 827 before Chriſt.
Lydgate, John, the poet, flouriſhed 1430.
Lyſander, the Lacedemonian admiral ſlain in battle, 336 before Chriſt.
Lyſimachus, the Macedonian general, ſlain in battle, 281 before Chriſt, aged 80.
Lyttleton, George, lord, the hiſtorian, born 1709; died 1773; his brother, biſhop of Carliſle, the antiquary, died 1768.

M.

MABILLON, John, French theologian, born 1632; died 1707.
Macarius flouriſhed 373.
Macbeth, the uſurper of the Scotch crown, ſlain in

battle, at Duncinane, by Malcolm III. 1057. See Edward the Confeſſor, Duncan, Banquo.

Macedonius, patriarch of Conſtantinople, the hereſiarch, who denied the divinity of the ſecond and third perſons in the Trinity, flouriſhed 360.

Machiavel, Nicholas, a political writer, died 1527, died 57.

Mackenzie, Sir George, a Scotch lawyer, born 1612; died 1691.

Maclawrin, Colin, the mathematician, born 1698; died 1746.

Macrobius, the Latin author, died about 415.

Magellan, Fern. Portugueſe navigator, diſcovered his ſtreights called Magellan, 1519; died, 1520.

Magliabechi, the librarian, died 1714; aged 81.

Mahomet, the falſe prophet, born at Mecca, May 5. 570; began to teach his errors, 612; fled from Mecca to Medina, when the æra of his ſect commenced, 622; died June 18, 631.

Maimonides, Moſes, Spaniſh Jew writer, died, 1209, aged 70.

Maintenon, Madame de, the wife of Scarron; the French poet, miſtreſs, and afterwards wife to Louis XIV. of France, died 1719, aged 84.

Malachi, the laſt of the prophets, flouriſhed 397 before Chriſt.

Malbranche, Nich. the French metaphyſician, born 1638; died 1715.

Malherbe, the French poet, born 1556; died 1628.

Mallet, David, dramatic author, died 1765.

Malmſbury, William of, the hiſtorian, wrote in 1140.

Malpighi, the anatomiſt, born in Italy, 1628; died 1694.

Mattaſſeh choſen high prieſt, 253 before Chriſt.

Mandeville, Sir John, the traveller, died 1372.

Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, philoſopher and poet, died 1733, aged between 60 and 70.

Manetho, the Egyptian hiſtorian, flouriſhed 261 before Chriſt.

Manlius, M. thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, 384 before Chriſt.

Manning,

Manning, Cromwell's ſpy, put to death abroad, by order of Charles II. 1655.
Maratti, Carlo, Italian painter, born 1625; died 1713.
Marca, archbiſhop of Paris, born 1594; died 1662.
Marcellinus, Ammianus, a Greek and Latin hiſtorian of Rome, from 99 to 388; died about 390.
Marcellus, the Roman emperor, ſlain 207 before Chriſt.
Marcion, who taught two divinities, one good, the other bad, and worſhiped a brazen ſerpent, began to ſpread his hereſy 140.
Marcus Aurel. Antoninus, emperor and philoſopher, born 161; died 180.
Margaritone, Italian painter, flouriſhed 1265; died aged 77.
Mariana, the Spaniſh hiſtorian, died 1624. aged 86.
Marius, Caius, the Roman general, died 86 before Chriſt, aged 70. See Teutones, vol. 1.
Mark, St. firſt patriarch of Alexandria, wrote his Goſpel in 44; ſuffered martyrdom in 68; feaſt of, inſtituted 1090.
Marlborough, John, duke of, Engliſh general, died June 16, 1722, aged 72.
Marloe, Chriſtopher, dramatic writer, killed by his rival 1593.
Marot, Clement, French poet, born 1495; died 1544.
Marrow, an eminent lawyer, flouriſhed in Henry VIIth's reign.
Marſham, Sir John, the hiſt. born 1602; died 1685.
Martial, the Latin epigrammatiſt, born at Bilboa, 34; died 109.
Martin, St. biſhop of Tours, father of the chriſtian church, died about 402.
Martyr, Peter, polemical author, born 1500; died Nov. 12, 1562.
Marvel, Andrew, polit. writer, born 1620; died 1678.
Maſſillon, J. B. biſhop of Clermont, French writer, died 1743, aged 79.
Maſſinger, Philip, dram. poet, died 1640, aged 55.
Matſys, Quintian, Dutch painter, died 1529.
Matthew, St. wrote his Goſpel in 44; died in 65.
Matthew, of Weſtminſter, the chronologiſt, died about 1380.

Matthew, of Paris, monk of St. Alban's, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed 1066.

Matthias was high prieſt, 6 before Chriſt.

Maupertuis, Peter de, French mathematician, born 1698; died 1759.

Mauritius, *alias* O'Fihely, archb. of Tuam, died 1513.

Maximian, Roman emperor, put to death, by order of Conſtantine 310.

Maximilian I. emperor of Germany, ſerved as a captain under Henry VIII. when he invaded France 1513; died 1519, aged 60.

Maximin, Roman emperor, depoſed, and with his ſon, murdered 237.

Maximus, of Tyre, the platonic philoſopher, died about 180.

Maximus and Balbinus, Roman emperors, murdered 238.

May, Tho. the poet, born 1597; died 1652.

Mazarine, Cardinal, prime miniſter of France, died 1661, aged 59.

Mead, Dr. Richard, medical writer, born 1673; died 1754.

Mecænas, poet, and patron of learned men, died 8 before Chriſt.

Mecklenburg, Albert Winceſlaus, duke of, murdered by Gourdon, 1634.

Medicis. See Catherino.

Megaſthenes, the Greek hiſt. flour. 450 bef. Chriſt.

Melancthon, Phil. the reformer, died 1560, aged 63.

Melece, biſhop of Lycopolis, who ſacrificed to idols, flouriſhed 305. He formed a ſchiſm that continued 150 years.

Meliſſus, of Samos, the Greek philoſopher, flouriſhed 440 before Chriſt.

Melvil, Sir James, the hiſtorian, died about 1620.

Memnon, or Amenophis, was the perſon called in ſcripture Pharaoh. See Letters, Pharaoh.

Menage, Gilles, French grammarian, born at Angers, 1613; died 1692.

Menander, the Athenian comic poet, 342; died 293 before Chriſt.

Menander, the hereſiarch, appeared 68. He adopted the

the errors of Simon the magician, and taught that he (Menander) was the only ſaviour of the elect.

Mercury, Treſmegiſtus, king, high prieſt, and philoſopher of Egypt, ſuppoſed to have flouriſhed about 1900 before Chriſt.

Merkes, Thomas, biſhop of Carliſle, had the courage ſingly to oppoſe the depoſing of Richard II. 1399.

Merlin, the Welch poet and prophet, lived in 477.

Merſenne, French writer, born 1588; died 1648.

Meulen, Vand. the painter, born at Bruſſels, 1634; died 1680.

Mezeray, the French hiſtorian, born 1610.; died 1683.

Micah, the prophet, flouriſhed 754 before Chriſt.

Middleton, Thomas, lived in the reign of Charles I.

Middleton, Rev. Conyers, polemical writer, born 1683; died 1750.

Mieris, Francis, Dutch painter, died 1683.

Mile, Francis, Dutch painter, born 1643; died 1680.

Miller, Philip, the botaniſt, died Dec. 18, 1771, aged 80.

Milo, a Roman knight, baniſhed for killing Clodius, 52 before Chriſt.

Milton, John, the poet, born 1608; died blind 1674.

Minos, the lawgiver, reigned at Crete, 1432 before Chriſt.

Mithridates, king of Pontus, killed himſelf 62 before Chriſt.

Moab, born 1897 before Chriſt, from whom ſprung the Moabites.

Mola, Pier, Franc. Italian painter, born 1609; died 1665.

Moliere, the French dramatiſt, born 1620; died 1672.

Molina, Louis, Spaniſh polemical author, died 1600.

Moll, Herman, the geographer, died 1732.

Molyneux, William, Iriſh mathematician, born 1656; died 1698.

Monk, General George, born 1608; arbiter of England's fate, 1659; ſolicited by parliament to take the government of the kingdom, but refuſed it, March, 1660; made duke of Albermarle, July 12, 1660;

1660; he projected the reſtoration of Charles II. died 1670.

Monmouth, Jeffrey of, the hiſtorian, wrote in 1152.

Monro, Dr. James, the anatomiſt, died 1751. Alexander, M. D. learned writer, born Sept. 19, 1697; died July 10, 1767.

Montagne, Michael de, French author, died 1592, aged 59.

Montague, Lady Mary W. the polite writer, died Aug. 21, 1762.

Montanus, the hereſiarch, who attacked marriage, flouriſhed 184. His followers were called Montaniſts, Phrygians, Cataphrygians, Eucratites, and Catarres. They were ſuppreſſed about 255. They maintained an enthuſiaſtic ſucceſſion of prophecy.

Monteſquieu, French philoſopher, born 1689; died 1755.

Montezeuma, the laſt king of Mexico, conquered by Cortez; ſtoned to death by his own ſubjects, for his ſubmiſſion to the Spaniards, 1541.

Montfaucon, the French antiquarian, born 1655; died 1741.

Montmorency, Duke of, beheaded in France, 1632.

Montmorency, Matthew, general and high conſtable of France. died Nov. 24, 1230.

Morant, Rev. Philip, the hiſtorian of Eſſex, died 1770.

Morata, Olympia Fulvia, a Latin female writer, died 1555.

Moore, Sir Thomas, lord chancellor, beheaded July 6, 1535, aged 51, for denying the king's ſupremacy. See Chancery.

Moreri, the French biographer, born 1643; died 1680.

Morgagni, the Italian anatomiſt, died 1762.

Moſchus of Syracuſe, Greek paſtoral poet, flouriſhed about 177 before Chriſt.

Moſheim, the German hiſtorian, died 1755.

Motteaux, Peter, dramatic writer, murdered 1718, aged 58.

Mountford, William, the dramatiſt, born 1659; murdered 1692.

Mowbray, Robert de, the hiſtorian, died about 1125.

Muncer, Thomas, a Saxon divine, chief of the German

man anabaptiſts, and a leveller, who, at the head of 40,000 men, his followers, wrote to the ſovereign princes, &c. of Germany, to reſign their authority. The Landgrave of Heſſe defeated him; 7000 of the enthuſiaſts fell in battle, and he was taken and beheaded, 1525.

Munſter, Sebaſtian, the German mathematician born 1489; died 1552.

Muratori, the Italian antiquary, born 1672; died 1752.

Murillo, Bartol. Spaniſh painter, born 1613; died 1685.

Muſæus, the Greek poet, flouriſhed 1180 before Chriſt.

Muſchenbroeck, the Dutch mathematician, born 1692; died 1761.

Muſgrave, Dr. William, the antiquary, died 1721.

Muſgrave, Samuel, M. D. learned writer, died July 4, 1780.

N.

NABONASSER, king of the Chaldeans, died 714 before Chriſt. See Era, Vol. I. which commenced with his reign.

Nahum, the prophet, flouriſhed 758 before Chriſt.

Napier. See Neper, Vol. I.

Naſh, Richard, maſter of the ceremonies at Bath, died Feb. 1761, aged 86.

Navarre, Margaret, queen of, died 1549. See Spain.

Nebuchadnezzar, king of Aſſyria, 606; ſtruck with madneſs 569, died 562 before Chriſt.

Nehemiah, the prophet, died 430 before Chriſt.

Nelſon, Robert, polemical writer, born 1616; died 1715.

Nero, emperor of Rome, murdered his mother in 55; ſlew himſelf, 68, aged 32.

Neſtorius, patriarch of Conſtantinople, who denied the union of the two natures in Chriſt, appeared, 429.

Newburgh, William de, the hiſtorian, wrote, 1197.

Newcaſtle, Margaret, ducheſs of, died 1673.

Newton, Sir Iſaac, the mathematician, born Dec. 1642;

1642; publiſhed his philoſophy, 1686; died March 1727.

Nicephorus, Gregoras, Greek hiſtorian, died 1350.

Nicias, the Greek painter, flouriſhed 300 before Chriſt.

Nicka, a Gothic dæmon, who was ſuppoſed to inhabit the water, and ſtrangle perſons that were drowning. Hence 'Old Nick.'

Nicolle, Peter, French philoſopher, born 1625; died 1695.

Nicomedes, the mathematician, flouriſhed about 220.

Nimrod, the founder of Babylon; he was the grandſon of Ham, one of the ſons of Noah. It was in his time the tower of Babylon was built. See Babel, Babylon.

Ninus. See Aſſyria, Vol. I.

Noailles, Marſhal, French general, died 1766, aged 88.

Noetus, the hereſiarch, flouriſhed 240. He called himſelf a new Moſes, and allowed only one perſon in God; his diſciples were called Monarchiſts.

Nollet, L'Abbé, French philoſopher, born 1700; died 1770.

Novatian, the hereſiarch, firſt appeared, 254. He was coadjutor with Novatus; which ſee.

Novatus, a prieſt of Carthage, the chief of a ſect called Novatians, flouriſhed 250. He condemned repentance and ſecond marriages, and formed a ſchiſm againſt his biſhop, St. Cyprian.

O

OATES, Dr. Titus, whipped, 1685. See Impoſtors, Vol. I.

Obadiah propheſied. 587 before Chriſt.

Occam, William, an Engliſh Franciſcan Friar, called the invincible doctor, died 1347.

O'Connor, Roderic, laſt of the Iriſh monarchs, died 1198, very old.

Octavia, wife of Marc Anthony, died 100 before Chriſt.

Odin. See Woden.

Œcolampadius, the reformer, died in 1531, aged 49.

Œdipus, king of Thebes, flouriſhed 1266 before Chriſt.

Ogilby, John, the Scotch geographer, born 1600; died 1676.

Ogyges, king of Beotia. See Deluge, Vol. I.

Oldcaſtle, Sir John, lord Cobham, condemned in convocation, for heretically denying the pope's ſupremacy, hanged and burnt without Temple-bar, 1416; he is ſaid to be the firſt proteſtant that ſuffered for that religion. See Lollard.

Oldfield, Anne, the actreſs, born 1683; died 1730.

Oldham, John, the poet, born 1653; died 1683.

Oldmixon, John, dramatic writer, died 1742.

O'Nial, John, of Ireland, killed 1568.

O'Nial, Sir Phelim, hanged in Ireland, 1652. See Maſſacre, Vol. I.

Oreſtes, king of Mycenæ and friend to Pylades, died about 1144 before Chriſt.

Origen, a father of the Chriſtian church, died 253, aged 69.

Orlando Furioſo, the Italian warrior, died 772.

Oroſius, the Spaniſh hiſtorian, died after 420.

Orpheus, the epic poet of Crotona, flouriſhed 576 before Chriſt.

Orpheus of Thrace, the Greek poet, flouriſhed 128 before Chriſt.

Oſſian flouiſhed as a poet, 300.

Oſſorius, Jerom, biſhop of Sylves, Portugal, a learned writer, died 1580, aged 74.

Otho, the Roman emperor, hanged himſelf, 69, aged 37.

Otway, Thomas, the tragic poet, born 1615; died 1685.

Ovid, the Latin poet, born at Sulmo, 43 before Chriſt; died in 15.

Oviedo, Gonſalez, the Spaniſh hiſtorian, died after 1534.

Owen, John, celebrated diſſenting miniſter, and theologian, born about 1616; died 1682.

Ozell, John, the linguiſt, died Oct. 1743.

PACUVIUS,

P

PACUVIUS, the tragic poet, flouriſhed, 160 before Chriſt.

Palladio, the Italian architect, died 1580.

Pamphile, the Macedonian painter, flouriſhed 350 before Chriſt.

Pancirolus, Guy, an Italian civilian, born 1523; died 1599.

Pan-Kou, the Chineſe hiſtorian, flouriſhed 85 before Chriſt.

Par, Thomas, died 1635, aged 153. He lived in ten reigns, and was father of a child at 120 years of age. One Robert Par, of Kinver, Salop. died 1757, aged 124.

Para, king of Armenia, aſſaſſinated at a banquet, by order of the emperor Valens, 374.

Paracelſus, the Swiſs phyſician, died 1541, aged 48.

Paré, Ambroſe, French anatomiſt, died 1592.

Paris, Matthew, the hiſtorian, died 1259.

Parma, Peter, duke of, natural ſon to pope Paul III. aſſaſſinated by conſpirators, Sept. 10, 1547.

Parmegiano, Italian painter, born 1504; died 1540.

Parmenides, the Greek philoſopher, lived 505 before Chriſt.

Parnell, Rev. Thomas, the poet, born 1679; died 1718.

Parocel, Joſeph, French hiſtory painter, born 1648; died 1704.

Partridge, John, the aſtrologer, born 1644; died 1715.

Paſcal, Blaiſe, French mathematician, born 1623; died 1662.

Paſquier, Steph. French poet, died 1615, aged 81.

Paterculus, Vell. Latin hiſtorian, flouriſhed about 30.

Patrice, the hereſiarch, flouriſhed 195, who taught, with all the errors of the age, that man was the production of the devil.

Patrick, St. firſt biſhop in Ireland, carried captive there

there from Scotland, at 16 years of age, died 491, aged 122.

Patrocles, the Grecian general, ſlain by Hector, 1184 before Chriſt.

Patru, Oliver, French writer, born 1604; died 1681.

Paul, Father. See Sarpi.

Paul, of Thebais. See Monk, Vol. I.

Paul of Samoſate, the hereſiarch, who denied the divinity of Chriſt, appeared, 262.

Pauſanias, the Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed 160.

Pavillion, Stephen, French writer, died 1705.

Peck, Francis, the antiquary, died 1743.

Pelagius called to account for his opinions, 415, which were, that to confide in ones ſelf, is the only good. He denied original ſin.

Pelham, Henry, the ſtateſman, died 1754, aged 60.

Peliſſon, Paul, French writer, born 1624; died 1693.

Pell, Rev. John, the mathematician, born 1610; died 1685.

Penn, William, firſt proprietor of Pennſylvania, born 1644; died 1718.

Pepuſch, the muſician, died 1752.

Percy. See Hotſpur, Vol. I.

Perdiccas, the Macedonian general, died 321 before Chriſt.

Pergoleſi, the Neapolitan compoſer, born 1706; died 1733.

Periander the Greek philoſopher, died 557 before Chriſt.

Pericles, the Athenian general, died 429 before Chriſt, aged 70.

Perrault, Cl. French philoſopher, born 1613; died 1688; Charles his brother, French poet, born 1633; died 1703.

Perron, Cardinal du, French ſtateſman, born 1556; died 1618.

Perſeus, who delivered and married Andromeda, firſt king of Mycene, 1313 before Chriſt; he reigned 43 years.

Perſius Flaccus, the Roman ſatyriſt, born Dec. 4, 42; died 70.

Pertinax, Roman emperor, murdered by his people, March 28, 193, aged 66.

Perugino, Peter, painter of Perouſa, died 1524, aged 78.

Peſaro, Simon da, Italian painter, born 1612; died 1648.

Petau, Dennis, French writer, born 1583; died 1652.

Petavius of France, Latin writer, died 1652, aged 69.

Peter, the hermit, a French prieſt, who ſtirred up princes to engage in the holy war, flouriſhed 1100.

Peterborough, Charles, earl of, political writer and poet, died 1735.

Petrarch, Francis, the father of modern poetry, born at Arezzo, 1304; died 1374.

Petronius Arbiter, the critic, died 66 before Chriſt.

Peyrere, Iſaac le, French writer, died 1677.

Phaedo, a Greek philoſopher, diſciple of Socrates, founder of the Eleatic ſect, flouriſhed 390 before Chriſt.

Phædrus, the Latin fabuliſt, born 47 before Chriſt; died 31.

Phalaris the Cruel, tyrannized over Sicily, about 561 before Chriſt.

Phaon. See Sappho.

Pharamond, firſt king of France, died 428. See Salic.

Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be deſtroyed, 1573; drowned, with his hoſt, in the Red Sea, Monday May 11, 1491 before Chriſt. See Memnon.

Pherecides of Athens, the Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed 500 before Chriſt.

Pherecrates, the Greek comic poet, flouriſhed, 330 before Chriſt.

Phidias, the Athenian ſtatuary, lived 486 before Chriſt. See Statuary, Vol. I.

Philemon, the Greek comic poet, flouriſhed 346 before Chriſt.

Philetus of Coos, the Greek grammarian, flouriſhed 280 before Chriſt.

Philetus, the hereſiarch, appeared, 55. He denied the reſurrection of the body.
Philip II. of Macedon, began to reign, 360; murdered by Pauſanias, 336 before Chriſt.
Philips, Catherine, the poeteſs, born 1632; died 1664.
Philips, Ambroſe, the dramatic poet, died 1748.
Philips, John, the poet, died 1708, aged 32.
Philiſtes, of Syracuſe, the Greek hiſtorian of Sicily, died 367 before Chriſt.
Philiſton, the Greek comic poet, flouriſhed about 15.
Philocles, the Greek comic poet, flouriſhed 434 before Chriſt.
Philo-Biblius, the Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed 133.
Philo-Judæus, the ſacred hiſtorian, flouriſhed 40.
Philopæmenes, the Achaian general, being taken by by the Meſſenians, was put to death by poiſon, 182 before Chriſt.
Philoſtratus, the Greek ſophiſt, lived about 200.
Philoxenes, the Greek poet, died 380 before Chriſt.
Phocas, emperor of the Eaſt, taken priſoner by Heraclius, who ordered his arms, legs and head to be cut off, and his trunk to be thrown into the fire, Oct. 610.
Photius, the hereſiarch, who denied the divinity of Chriſt, flouriſhed 342.
Pibrac, Guy de, born 1529; died 1584.
Picard, a native of the Netherlands, who improved upon the errors of the Adamites, flouriſhed 1419.
Pilate made governor of Judea, 27; ſlew himſelf, 40.
Pilkington, Læt. dramatic poeteſs, born 1712; died Auguſt 29, 1750.
Pilpay, the Indian philoſopher, flouriſhed earlier than 230 before Chriſt.
Pindar, Greek lyric poet, died 455 before Chriſt, aged 80.
Piſander, the Greek poet, flouriſhed 648 before Chriſt.
Piſiſtratus, the Athenian tyrant, cotemporary with Solon, died 528 before Chriſt.
Piſo killed himſelf, on being called to an account for having poiſoned Germanicus, 20. See Germanicus.

Pitcairne, Dr. Archibald, medical author, born 1652; died 1713.

Pithou, Pierre, French law writer, born 1539; died 1596.

Pizzaro, the Spaniſh admiral, that diſcovered Peru, killed 1541, aged 63.

Plato, the Greek philoſopher, died 348 before Chriſt, aged 80.

Plautus, the Roman comic poet, died 184 before Chriſt.

Pletho, Geo. Gemiſtus, reviver of platoniſm in Florence, died 1490, aged 100.

Pliny, the elder, a philoſopher, killed by an eruption of Veſuvius, 79, aged 56; Pliny, the younger, the hiſtorian, nephew to the former, died 116.

Plot, Dr. Robert, the antiquary, died 1696.

Plotinus, the platonic philopher, died 270.

Plutarch, the Greek hiſtorian, died 119, aged 69.

Pocock, Rev. Dr. Edward, the orientaliſt, born 1604; died 1691.

Pole, Cardinal, archbiſhop of Canterbury, died Nov. 18, 1558, aged 58.

Polemburg, Dutch painter, born 1586; died 1660.

Polignac, Cardinal, French writer, died 1741.

Polybius, the Greek hiſtorian, born at Megelopolis, 205; died 124 before Chriſt.

Polycarpus, father of the chriſtian church, died, 167.

Polycletes, the Greek ſculptor, flouriſhed, about 432 before Chriſt.

Pomfret, Rev. John, the poet, born 1667; died 1709.

Pompey the Great, murdered in Egypt, 48 before Chriſt. See Jews, Vol. I.

Pontoppidan, the Daniſh hiſtorian, died 1764.

Pope, Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity college, Oxford, born 1508; died 1558.

Pope, Alexander, the poet, died 1744, aged 55.

Porphyry, of Tyre, the platonic philoſopher, died about 304, aged 71.

Porus, king of Babylon, a cotemporary of Alexander the Great, began to reign, 731 before Chriſt; reigned five years.

Poſſidonius, the Stoic philoſopher, flouriſhed about 60 before Chriſt.

Poſtel,

Poſtel, William, French writer, born 1505; died 1581.

Potter, archbiſhop of Canterbury, the antiquary, died 1747, aged 73.

Pouch, Captain, the leader of an inſurrection in Northamptonſhire, hanged, 1607.

Poupart, Francis, a French phyſician, died 1708.

Pouſſin, Nich. French landſcape painter, born 1594; died 1665.

Pouſſin, Gaſpar, Italian painter, born 1613; died 1673.

Pratinas, Greek tragic poet, flouriſhed, about 500 before Chriſt.

Praxagoras, the Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed about 345.

Praxeas, the Phrygian hereſiarch, appeared, 207; he denied the Trinity. His diſciples were called Patropaſſians, from their holding, that God the Father ſuffered on the croſs.

Praxilla, the Greek poeteſs, flouriſhed, about 492 before Chriſt.

Praxiteles, the Greek ſtatuary, died after 288 before Chriſt.

Priam, king of Troy, ſlain by Pyrrhus, 1184 before Chriſt.

Prideaux, Rev. Dr. Humphry, the critic, born 1648; died 1724.

Prior, Matt. the poet, died Sept. 18, 1721, aged 56.

Probus, Roman emperor, murdered by his ſoldiers, Auguſt, 282.

Procaccini, Camillus, Italian painter, born 1546; died 1626; Julius, his brother, the painter, born 1548; died 1626.

Procopius, the Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed 529.

Prodicus, the Grecian ſophiſt, flouriſhed 436 before Chriſt.

Prometheus ſtruck fire from flints, about 1715 before Chriſt. He being the firſt perſon, is ſaid to have ſtolen it from heaven. Became author of all arts among the Greeks, 1687 before Chriſt.

Propertius, the Roman poet, died 11 before Chriſt.

Protagoras, the Greek philoſopher, baniſhed from Athens for atheiſm, 434 before Chriſt.

Protogenes, the painter, cotemporary with Apelles.

Prudentius, of Spain, a chriſtian poet, born 348; died 412.

Prynne, William, a barriſter, and voluminous writer, born 1600; ſentenced by the ſtar-chamber to ſtand twice in the pillory, and loſe his ears, to pay 5000l. and be impriſoned for life, for a libel againſt plays, and Laud's innovations in religious worſhip, 1633; pilloried, May 1634, and June 1637; his ſentence reverſed, and he took his ſeat in the long parliament, Nov. 28, 1640; died Oct. 24, 1669. See Baſtwick.

Pſalmanazar, George, the pretended Formoſan, died 1763.

Ptolemais. See Acra.

Ptolemy, the aſtrologer, died 162, aged 78.

Ptolemy, Soter, king of Egypt, died 284, aged 92; Ptolemy Philadelphus, his ſecond ſon, who eſtabliſhed the Alexandrian library, died 246 before Chriſt, aged 64.

Puffendorff, Baron de, the German philoſopher, died 1694, aged 62.

Purbachius, the mathematician, died 1462.

Purcell, Henry, muſical compoſer, born 1658; died 1695.

Pulcheria, empreſs of Rome, died 453.

Pyrrho, the Greek philoſopher, founder of the Sceptics, died about 286 before Chriſt, aged 90.

Pyrrhus began to reign at Epirus, 295; wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he loſt 20,000 men, they, 5000; killed as he was fighting, by a woman's throwing a tile at his head, 272 before Chriſt. See Epirus.

Pythagoras, the philoſopher, died 497 before Chriſt, aged 80.

Q.

QUARLES, Francis, the poet, born 1592; died, 1644.
Quevedo, the Spaniſh poet, born 1570; died 1647.
Quin, James, the comedian, died 1766, aged 73.
Quinault, Phil. French dramatiſt, born 1635; died 1688.
Quincy, Marquis de le, French engineer, died about 1720.
Quincy, Dr. John, medical writer, died 1723.
Quintillian, the Latin orator, died about 95.
Quintus Curtius. See Curtius.
Quiros, De, made his voyage into the South Seas, 1595.

R.

RABELAIS, Francis, the French ſatyriſt, born 1483; died 1553.
Rabutin, Count de Buſſy, French poet, born 1622; died 1693.
Raçan, Marquis of, French poet, born 1589; died 1670.
Racine, John, French dramatiſt, died 1699, aged 59.
Radcliff, Dr. John, the phyſician, born 1650; died Nov. 1, 1714; his library, Oxford, opened, April 13, 1745.
Raimond Lullé, the enthuſiaſt, appeared, 1287.
Rainwell, John, mayor of London, 1426.
Ralph, James, the hiſtorian, died 1762.
Ramſay, Allan, the Scotch poet, died 1758.
Ramſay, Andrew, polite writer, born 1686; died 1743.
Ramſey, William, the poet, died 1180.
Ramus, Peter, French writer, born 1515; died 1573.
Ranby, John, chirurgical writer, died 1773, aged 73.
Randolph, Tho. the poet, born 1605; died 1634.
Raphael, Italian painter, born 1483; died 1520.
Rapin, Nicholas, French poet, died 1608, aged 68.

Rapin de Thoyras, the hiſtorian, died May 16, 1725, aged 64.
Raſis, or Rhaſes, the Arabian phyſician, died 932, aged 80.
Ray, Rev. John, the botaniſt, born 1628; died 1706.
Reamur, René, French mathematician, born 1683; died 1757.
Regiomontanus of Koniſberg, the mathematician, died 1476, aged 40.
Regnier, Mathurin, French ſatyriſt, born 1573; died 1613.
Rembrandt, Dutch painter, born 1606; died 1668.
Retz, Cardinal de, born 1613; impriſoned December 1652; eſcaped to Belleiſle, Aug. 1654; died 1679.
Reynold, Eraſmus, of Wittemburg, the aſtronomer, born 1511; died 1553.
Reys, Anthony, the Portugueſe poet, born 1690; died 1738.
Rhaſes. See Raſis.
Rhees, the laſt king of South Wales, killed 1094.
Ribera, Joſeph, a Spaniſh painter, died 1656.
Ricaut, Sir Paul, the hiſtorian, died 1700.
Ricci, the Venetian painter, born 1659; died 1734.
Richardſon, Samuel, the novel writer, died 1761, aged 57.
Richlieu, Cardinal, prime miniſter and generaliſſimo, of France, born 1585; died Dec. 4, 1642.
Richmond, Counteſs of, Henry the VIIth's mother, died 1509.
Rigaud, Hyacinth, French portrait-painter, born 1663; died 1744.
Rochefoucault, Francis, Duke of, French writer, died 1680, aged 68.
Rocheſter, Zachary, biſhop, learned writer, died 1774.
Rocheſter, John Wilmot, earl of, the poet, died July 26, 1680. aged 32.
Rockingham, Charles, marquis of, ſtateſman, died July 1, 1782.
Rollin, Charles, Fr. hiſtorian, died 1741, aged 80.
Rollo. See Normandy, Vol. I.

Romanelli,

Romanelli, Italian painter, born 1612; died 1662.
Romano, Julio, Italian hiſtory painter, died 1546, aged 54.
Romulus. See Rome, Vol. I.
Ronſard, Peter, French poet, died 1585, aged 60.
Rooke, Admiral Sir George, died 1708, aged 47.
Roſa, Salvat. Italian painter and poet, born 1615; died 1673.
Roſcius, the Roman comedian, died 61 before Chriſt.
Roſcommon, Earl of, the poet, died 1684.
Roſſo, Italian painter, born 1496; died 1541.
Rotenhamer, Dutch painter, born 1564; died 1604.
Rotrou, French dramatic poet, born 1609; died 1650.
Rouſſeau, John Baptiſt, French poet, born 1669; died 1741.
Rouſſeau, John James, French author, died July 2, 1778, aged 72.
Rowe, Nicholas, made poet laureate, 1715, died Dec. 6, 1718, aged 44; Elizabeth, his wife, the poeteſs, died Feb. 20, 1737, aged 63.
Rowley, Wm. the poet, cotemporary with Shakeſpeare.
Rowley, the mathematician, inventor of the orrery, (which ſee) died 1728.
Rubens, Sir Paul, the Flemiſh portrait painter, born 1577; died 1640.
Rubilliac, the ſtatuary, died 1762.
Rudbeck, Olaus, the Swediſh phyſician and antiquary, born 1630; died 1702. See Thoracic duct.
Ruiſdale, Jac. Dutch landſcape painter, born 1640; died 1681.
Rupert, Prince, the general, died Nov. 29, 1682, aged 62.
Ruſhworth, John, the hiſtorian, born 1607; died 1690.
Ruyſch, Fred. the Dutch anatomiſt, born 1638; died 1731.
Ruyter, the Dutch admiral, died in 1676, aged 69.
Ryer, Peter du, Fr. writer, born 1605; died 1678.
Rymer, Thomas, the antiquary, died 1713.
Ryſbrack, John Michael, the ſculptor, died 1770, aged about 76.

S.

SAADI, the Perſian poet, flouriſhed about 1258.
Sabellicus, the Italian hiſtorian, born 1436, died 1506.
Sabellus, the Egyptian, who taught no diſtinction in the Trinity, appeared 263.
Sacchi, And. Italian painter, born 1601; died 1661.
Sade Miranda, a Portugueſe poet, born 1495; died 1558.
Sadler, John, law writer, born 1615; died 1674.
St. Alban, the firſt Engliſh martyr, died 303.
St. Alban. See Bacon.
Saladin, the Sultan of Egypt, who ſupported himſelf againſt the united efforts of the chriſtian princes, who carried on againſt him the Cruſades, or Holy wars, died 1192, aged 57.
Salambini, Italian painter, born 1536; died 1583.
Saliſbury, John of, the hiſtorian, born 1110; died 1179.
Sallo, Dennis de, French writer, born 1626; died 1669.
Salluſtius, the Latin hiſtorian, died in 34 before Chriſt, aged 51.
Sambuc, John, the Hungarian phyſician and author, born 1531; died 1584.
Samuel, the 12th and laſt judge of Iſrael, born 1139; ruled for 21 years, and anointed Saul firſt King of Iſrael; died 1061 before Chriſt. See Saul.
Sanchoniathon, a Phœnician hiſtorian, flouriſhed 1200 before Chriſt.
Sanctorius, of Padua, medical writer, flouriſhed about 1610.
Sanderſon, Sir William, the hiſtorian, died 1676.
Sandys, Sir Edwin, the patriot, born about 1561; died 1629.
Santeuil, John Bapt. French poet, born 1630; died 1697.
Sanzio, Raphael, painter, born at Urbin, 1483; died 1520.

Sappho,

Sappho, the Greek poeteſs, and miſtreſs of Phaon, lived 603 before Chriſt.

Sarah, Abraham's wife, died 1859 before Chriſt, aged 127.

Sardanapalus. See Jonas, Ninevah, Vol. I.

Sarpi, Father Paul, learned writer, born at Venice, 1552; died 1623.

Sarrafin, John, French poet, born 1604; died 1654.

Sarto, Andrew, Del, Italian painter, born 1478; died 1520.

Saſſa Ferrato, Italian painter, born about 1600.

Saturn, an ancient king of the Aborigines, ſaid to be the ſon of Janus. See Aborigines, Janus, Vol. I.

Saul, firſt king of Iſrael, began to reign, 1095; rejected of God for diſobedience, 1063; killed himſelf, 1055 before Chriſt.

Saumaiſe, Claude de, French writer, born 1588; died 1653.

Saunderſon, Dr. the mathematician, died 1739, aged 57.

Saurin, James, the Flemiſh theologian, born 1677; died 1730.

Sauvages, Francis, French medical writer, born 1706; died 1767.

Savage, Richard, the poet, born 1698; condemned for murder, 1727; pardoned 1728; died 1743.

Savile, Sir Henry, the hiſtorian, born 1549; died 1622.

Saxe, Marſhal count, ſon of Frederic king of Poland, died 1750, aged 54.

Saxo, the grammarian of Zealand, died about 1203

Scaliger, Julius Cæſar, the Italian critic, died 1558, aged 75; Joſeph, his ſon, French writer, died 1609, aged 69.

Scanderbeg, the chriſtian hero, died 1467, aged 63.

Scarron, Paul, French comic writer, born 1610; died 1660. See Maintenon.

Schidoni, Italian cieling painter, born 1580; died 1616.

Schrevelius, Cornelius, a learned Dutchman, died 1667.

Scipio Africanus, the Roman general, died 186 before Chriſt, aged 51.

Scopas,

Scopas, the Greek architect, flouriſhed 430 before Chriſt.

Scott, Rev. John, author of the chriſtian life, born 1638; died 1695.

Scotus, John, the writer, died 883.

Scuderi, George, French poet, born 1603; died 1667; Magdalen, his ſiſter, French romance writer, born 1607; died 1701.

Seaton, Rev. Thomas, who inſtituted the prize poems at Cambridge, born about 1684; died 1750.

Sedley, Sir Charles, the poet, born 1639; died 1701.

Selden, John, the antiquarian, born 1584; died 1654.

Semiramis, queen of Aſſyria, put to death by order of her ſon, 1173 before Chriſt

Seneca, the ſtoic philoſopher, uncle to Lucan, and preceptor to Nero, born at Cordova, put to death by order of Nero, 64, aged 63.

Serres, John, de, the Calviniſt, and French writer, died 1598.

Servetus of Arragon, the phyſician, born 1509; burnt at Geneva, for oppoſing the Trinity, October 27, 1553. See Unitarians.

Seſoſtris, or Rameſes, began to reign in Egypt, 1485; died 1416 before Chriſt; during this reign, the kingdom of Egypt is ſuppoſed to have contained 27,000,000 of inhabitants.

Settle, Elkanah, dram. poet, born 1648; died 1724.

Severus, Alexander, Roman emperor, murdered 235.

Severus, Septimius, Roman emperor, died at York, 211; aged 65.

Sevigné, Marchioneſs, de, the letter writer, born 1626; died 1696.

Shadwell, Thomas, poet laureate, born 1640; died Nov. 20, 1692.

Shafteſbury, Ant. Aſhley, Cooper, earl of, born 1621; died 1683.

Shafteſbury, Ant. Aſhley, Cooper, earl of, ſtateſman and chancellor, died 1713, aged 61.

Shakeſpere, William, born April 23, 1564; died April 23, 1616.

Sharp, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, born 1618; ſhot in his coach by the preſbyterians, July 9, 1679.

Sharp, Abp. of York, theological writer, born 1641; died 1714.
Sharpe, Rev. Dr. Gregory, theological writer, died 1771.
Shem, ſon of Noah, died 1846 before Chriſt, aged 600.
Shenſtone, William, the poet, died 1763.
Shepery, John, the poet, died 1542, aged 33.
Sherburne, Sir Edward, a dramatiſt, born 1618; died 1646.
Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, the poet, born 1685; died 1738.
Sherlock, William, dean of St. Paul's, theological writer, born 1641; died 1707.
Sherlock, biſhop of London, controverſial writer, born 1678; died 1761.
Shirley, James, dramatic poet, born 1504; died 1666.
Shovel, Admiral, Sir Cloudſley, loſt on the rocks of Scilly, October, 1707, aged 65.
Shuter, Edward, the comedian, died Nov. 1776.
Sidney, Sir Philip, the ſtateſman, born 1554; killed in battle, September 22, 1586.
Sidonius, Apollinaris, biſhop of Clermont, born 430; died 480.
Sigebert, the hiſtorian, died 1113.
Simon Magus came to Rome, 41.
Simonides, the Greek poet, flouriſhed 503 before Chriſt.
Simpſon, Thomas, the mathematician, died 1761, aged 51.
Simſon, Robert, the mathematician, died 1765.
Sirani, Elizabeth, Italian paintreſs, born 1638; died 1664.
Sirlet, Flavius, the Roman engraver, born 1608; died 1637.
Sirmond, James, French theologiſt, born, 1559; died 1651.
Siſyphus, firſt king of Corinth, 1504 before Chriſt.
Sixtus, Quintus. See Pope.
Skelton, Rev. John, the poet, flouriſhed 1489; died 1529.
Skinner, Dr. Stephen, the antiquary, born 1612; died 1667.

Slingelanet, Peter, Dutch painter, born 1640; died 1691.

Sloane, Sir Hans, the naturaliſt, born 1660; died Jan. 11, 1752. His cabinet of curioſities, and library of 50,000 books, purchaſed by parliament for 20,000l. makes part of the Britiſh Muſeum. See Muſeum.

Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas, divine hiſtorian, born 1638; died 1710.

Smith, Robert, the mathematician, died 1769.

Smollet, Dr. Tobias, the hiſtorian, died abroad, Sept. 1771.

Snape, Rev. Dr. Andrew, the theologian, died 1742, aged 70.

Snyders, Francis, Flemiſh battle painter, born 1587; died 1657.

Sobieſki, John, king of Poland, died 1696, aged 72.

Socinus, Fauſtus, founder of the Socinians, born 1539. died 1604.

Socrates, the Greek philoſopher, put to death, on a falſe accuſation of atheiſm, 400 before Chriſt, aged 70.

Solimeni, Italian painter and poet, born 1657; died 1747.

Solis, Ant. Spaniſh hiſtorian, born 1610; died 1686.

Somerville, William, the poet, died 1742.

Somner, Wm. the antiquary, born 1606; died 1669.

Sopater, the Greek comic poet, died 406 before Chriſt, aged 91.

Sophia, Princeſs. See Hanover, Vol. I.

Sophocles, the Greek poet, died 406 before Chriſt, aged 90.

Sophronia, a prefect's wife, ſtabbed herſelf, to eſcape the violent embraces of the emperor Maxentius, about 312.

Sorbiere, Sam. French writer, born 1615; died 1670.

Soſigenes, the Egyptian aſtronomer, who invented the Julian calendar, flouriſhed about 46 before Chriſt.

South, Rev. Dr. Robert, born 1633; died 1716.

Southern, Thomas, dramatic writer, born 1660; died May 26, 1746.

Spanheim, Ezek. born at Geneva, 1629; died 1710. Frederic, his brother, born at ditto, 1632; died 1701.
Speed, John, the hiſtorian, died July, 1629, aged 76.
Spelman, Sir Henry, the antiquary, died 1641, aged 80.
Spenſer, Edmund, the poet, born 1510; died 1598.
Spinckes, Rev. Nathaniel, born 1653; died 1727.
Spinoza, the atheiſt, died at the Hague, 1677, aged about 44.
Spotſwood, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, the hiſtorian, born 1565; died 1639.
Stackhouſe, Rev. Tho. ſacred hiſtorian, died 1752.
Staniſlaus, the abdicated king of Poland, philoſophical writer, burnt to death by accident, 1766, aged 89.
Statius, the Latin poet, born about 41; died 96.
Steele, Sir Rich. dram. writer, born 1676; expelled the Houſe of Commons, 1713; died Sept. 1, 1729.
Steiner, Iſaac, violin-maker, flouriſhed 1674.
Stefano, of Florence, painter, died 1350, aged 49.
Stella, James, the French paſtoral painter, born 1596; died 1657.
Stentor. See Herald's, Vol. I.
Stephen, St. the martyr, ſtoned Dec. 26, 33.
Stephens, Robert, of Paris, a correct Latin printer, born 1503; died 1359; Henry, his ſon, equally famous in printing, born 1528; died 1598.
Sterne, Rev. Laurence, author of Triſtram Shandy, born 1713; died March 1768.
Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, died 1549.
Stillingfleet, biſhop of Worceſter, polemical writer, born 1635; died 1699.
Stilpo, of Megaro, the ſtoic philoſopher, died after 294 before Chriſt.
Stirling, William, earl of, died February, 1641.
Stone, archbiſhop of Armagh, the theologian, died 1764.
Stow, John, the antiquary, died April 5, 1605, aged 80.
Strabo, the Greek hiſtorian, died 25.
Strada of Rome, the hiſtorian, died 1649.

Strype, John, the memorialiſt, born 1643; died Dec. 1737.
Stukely, Dr. William, the antiquary, died 1765; aged 78.
Sturmius, the German philoſopher, born 1507; died 1589.
Suckling, Sir John, the poet, born 1613; died 1642.
Suetonius, the Roman hiſtorian, died after 117.
Sueur, Euſt. le, the French hiſtory painter, born 1617; died 1655.
Suidas, the Greek writer, lived in 1087. The French ſay about 883.
Sully, Duke of, miniſter to Henry IV. French hiſtorian, born 1560; died 1641.
Sulpicius, of Aquitaine, the Latin hiſtorian, died 420.
Sunderland, Robert, earl of, died Sept. 28, 1702.
Sutton, Thomas, founder of the Charter-houſe, born 1532; died 1611.
Suze, Madame, counteſs de la, French poeteſs, died 1673.
Swammerdam, John, the Dntch philoſopher, born 1637; died 1681.
Swanevelt, the painter, born about 1620.
Swift, Dean, poet, &c. died Oct. 1745, aged 78.
Swithin, biſhop of Wincheſter, died 854.
Sydenham, Dr. Thomas, medical writer, died December 29, 1689, aged 65.
Sylla, ſeized the ſovereign power at Rome, and made himſelf dictator, 81 before chriſt, reſigned and died about three years after,
Sylveſter, Joſhua, died 1618, aged 55.
Sylvius, Æneas, died 1464.
Symachus, the Greek tranſlator of the bible, flouriſhed 201.
Synge, archbiſhop of Tuam, theological writer, born 1659; died July 4, 1741.

TACITUS,

T.

TACITUS, the Roman hiſtorian, born before 64; alive 117.

Talbot, Lord chancellor, died 1737, aged 50.

Tallard, Marſhal, the French general, born 1652, died 1728.

Tamerlane, conqueror of Aſia, born at Keck, 1336; beat Bagazet, at Angora, July, 1402; died 1405. See Mogul Empire, Vol. I.

Tanner, biſhop of St. Aſaph, the antiquary, born 1674; died 1735.

Tarquin the Proud, who was the laſt monarch of Rome, preceding the republic, died 493 before Chriſt, aged 90.

Taſſi, the Italian tempeſt painter, born 1580.

Taſſo, Torquatus, Italian poet, died 1595, aged 51.

Taſſo, Orland. the muſician, died 1594.

Tate, Nahum, poet laureate, died 1716.

Tatian, one of the fathers of the church, flouriſhed 172.

Tatti, the painter, of Florence, died 1294, aged 81.

Taverner, William, dram. writer, died 1731.

Taylor, biſhop of Downe, theological writer, died Auguſt 13, 1667.

Taylor, John, called the water poet, from being a waterman, died 1654, aged 74.

Teleſtes, the poet, flouriſhed at Athens, 402 before Chriſt.

Tell, William. See Griſler, Vol. I.

Temple, Sir William, political writer, died January, 1699, aged 69.

Teniers, David, the Flemiſh rural painter, born 1582; died 1649. His ſon David, *ditto*, born 1610; died 1694.

Terence, born at Carthage; died 150, aged 64; his comedies firſt acted 154 before Chriſt.

Terpander, the Greek muſician, lived about 706 before Chriſt.

Tertullian, father of the chriſtian church, died 196, aged 85.

Tertullian, the hereſiarch, flouriſhed 205. He was a Montaniſt, taught that God was corporeal, and condemned repentance and ſecond marriages.

Teucer, firſt king of Troy, 1502 before Chriſt.

Thales, chief of the ſeven ſages of Greece, founder of the Ionic ſect, born 640; died 552 before Chriſt.

Thalieſſin, the Welch poet, flouriſhed about 450.

Thamiris, the poet, flouriſhed 1104 before Chriſt.

Themiſtius, the Greek orator, died 386.

Themiſtocles, the Athenian general, died 449 before Chriſt, aged 65.

Theobald, Lewis, wrote in George Iſt's reign.

Theocritus, the Greek paſtoral poet, flouriſhed 285 before Chriſt.

Theodore I. king of Corſica, 1736; confined many years in England for debt; died 1757, aged 60.

Theodoret, biſhop of Cyrus, the eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, died 457, aged 70.

Theodorus, the Greek painter, flouriſhed 530.

Theodorus, of Miletes, the mathematician, flouriſhed 1284.

Theodoſius the Great, the laſt Roman emperor, made his entry into Conſtantinople 380; died 395, aged 60.

Theodotion, of Epheſus, who tranſlated the bible into Greek, flouriſhed 175.

Theodotus, the hereſiarch, that denied Chriſt's divinity, appeared 196.

Theon, of Alexandria, the mathematician, flouriſhed about 385.

Theophraſtus, the Greek philoſopher, born at Leſbos, 322; died about 288 before Chriſt.

Theſeus, who ſlew the Minotaur, flouriſhed 1134 before Chriſt.

Theſpis, the Greek tragic poet, flouriſhed about 536 before Chriſt.

Thomas, Elizabeth, died Feb. 1731, aged 55.

Thomſon, James, the poet, died Auguſt 29, 1748, aged 47.

Thoreſby, Ralph, the antiquary, born 1658; died 1725.

Thornhill, Sir Ja. the painter, died 1734, aged 57.

Thornton,

Thornton, Bonnel, miſcellaneous writer, died 1768.
Thou, Jam. Aug. de, or Thuanus, French hiſtorian, born 1553; died 1617.
Thraſybulus, the Athenian general, ſlain by the Aſpendians, 390 before Chriſt.
Thraſyllus, the Greek aſtrologer, flouriſhed at Rome, about 30.
Thuanus. See Thou.
Thucydides, the Greek hiſtorian, born 471; died 391 before Chriſt.
Thucydides, the Athenian general, baniſhed by Oſtraciſm, 444 before Chriſt, aged 26.
Thurlow, John, the ſtateſman under the Cromwells, born 1616; died 1688.
Thynne, Thomas, eſq. ſhot in his coach, in Pall-Mall, Feb. 12, 1682.
Tiberius Gracchus, conſul of Rome, a famous orator, flouriſhed 165 before Chriſt.
Tibullus, the Latin poet, born 43; died 11 before Chriſt.
Tickel, Thomas, the poet, born 1686; died 1740.
Tillemont, the French hiſtorian, born 1637; died 1698.
Tillotſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, theological writer, died 1694, aged 65.
Tilly, Count, the Imperial general, died 1637.
Timanthe, the Greek painter, cotemporary with Pamphile.
Timeus, a Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed 262 before Chriſt.
Timoleon, of Syracuſe, the Corinthian general, died 337 before Chriſt.
Timon of Athens, the miſanthrope, lived 420 before Chriſt.
Timotheus, the Greek muſician and poet, died 357 before Chriſt, aged 90.
Timotheus, St. diſciple of St. Paul, died Jan. 25, 97.
Tindal, Rev. Dr. Matthew, polemical writer, born 1657; died 1733.
Tintoret, Italian hiſtory painter, born 1512; died 1594.
Titian, the Venetian hiſtory painter, born 1477; died 1576.
Toland, John, the deiſt, born, 1670; died 1722.

Tolet,

Tolet, Francis, the firſt Jeſuit that was made a cardinal, died 1596.

Tompion, Thom. the watchmaker, died 1669.

Tonſtall, Cuth. biſhop of Durham, polemical writer, born about 1474; died Nov. 28, 1559.

Torquatus, Manlius, the Roman general, cauſed his own ſon to be put to death, for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 before Chriſt.

Torricelli, the Italian mathematician, born 1608; died 1647.

Trap, Rev. Dr. Joſeph, the poet, born 1679; died Nov. 1747.

Trapezuntius, George, Greek and Latin critic, died 1481, aged 83.

Trenchard, John, political writer, born 1669; died 1723.

Triſtan, Francis, French dramatiſt, born 1601; died 1655.

Trumbull born, 1639: died 1716.

Trump Van, the Dutch admiral, killed in an engagement, July 29, 1653.

Tudor, Sir Owen, married Catherine, Henry Vth's widow, ſoon after 1422, which alliance raiſed that family to the throne; his ſon Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, married a daughter of John, duke of Somerſet; and theſe were the parents of Henry VII.; beheaded 1461, for taking part with the Lancaſtrians. See Hen. VII.

Tuffi, Andrew, Italian painter, died 1294, aged 81.

Turenne, Marſhal, French general, born 1611; killed by a cannon ball at Saltzbach, July 26, 1675.

Tycho Brahe, of Denmark, the aſtronomer, born 1546; died 1601.

Tyndale, William, one of the early reformers, ſuffered death at Antwerp as a heretic, 1536.

Tyrrell, James, the hiſtorian, born 1642; died 1718.

Tyrtæus, the Greek poet, flouriſhed about 630 before Chriſt.

Tyſſens, Peter, of Antwerp, hiſtory painter, born 1625; died 1692.

U.

ULYSSES, the Grecian hero, flouriſhed 1149 before Chriſt.

Ulſter, William, earl of, killed by his ſervants, 1333.

Uſher, archbiſhop of Armagh, learned writer, born 1581; died March 20, 1656.

Uzziah, king of Judah, began to reign 809 before Chriſt; reigned 52 years.

V.

VALENTIN, the hereſiarch, appeared 142. He admitted 32 divinities, produced two by two, male and female, each couple producing another couple.

Valerian, Roman emperor, taken priſoner by Sapor, king of Perſia 260.

Valerius Flaccus the Roman poet, died 104.

Valerius Maximus, the Latin hiſtorian, flouriſhed in the Auguſtan age, about 45 before Chriſt.

Valeſius, the Arabian philoſopher, flouriſhed 250. He taught that concupiſcence deſtroyed the liberty of man, and to be ſaved, they ſhould make themſelves Eunuchs.

Valois, Henry de, French hiſtoriographer, born 1603; died 1676.

Van Balen, the Dutch painter, born about 1540.

Van Eick, Flemiſh painter, died 1441. See Painting, Vol. I.

Van Huyſum, John, Dutch painter, (flowers and fruits), born 1682; died 1749.

Van Oort, Adam, Flemiſh hiſtory painter, born 1557; died 1641.

Van Ooſt, James, *ſen.* Flemiſh hiſtory and landſcape painter, died 1671, aged 71; *Jun. ditto* born 1637; died 1713.

Van Ooſtade, Adrian, German rural painter, born 1610;

1610; died 1685; Iſaac, his brother, *ditto*, born 1617,

Van Orlay, Bern. Flemiſh hiſtory and landſcape painter, born 1490; died 1560; Richard the hiſtory painter, born 1632; died 1732.

Van Paris, a Dutchman, burnt for Arianiſm, in Edward VIth's reign.

Van Swieten, Baron, the phyſician, died June, 1772.

Vanburg, Sir John, dramatic writer, died March 26, 1726.

Vandermeeren, John, *ſen.* Dutch landſcape and battle painter, died 1690, aged 63; John, *jun.* landſcape painter, died 1688.

Vandermulen, Anthony, Flemiſh hiſtory painter, born 1634; died 1690.

Vandervelder, Adrian, Dutch hiſtory painter, born 1639; died 1672; William *ſen.* Dutch ſea-piece painter, born 1610; died 1693; William, *jun.* *ditto*, born 1633; died 1707.

Vanderwerf, Adrian, Dutch hiſtory painter, born 1659; died 1727; Peter, his brother, *ditto*, born 1665; died 1718.

Vandieſt, Adrian, Dutch landſcape painter, died 1704, aged 49.

Vandycke, Sir Anthony, born at Antwerp, 1599; died 1641, at London.

Vanini died at Thouloufe, a martyr to atheiſm, being burnt, Feb. 19, 1619, aged 33.

Vanloo, John, French hiſtory painter, born 1684; died 1745; Carlo, his brother, *ditto*, born 1705; died 1765.

Vanmander, Charles, Flemiſh hiſtory and landſcape painter, born 1548; died 1606.

Vannius, Franc. Italian hiſtory painter, born 1563; died 1610.

Vanſommer, Paul, Dutch portrait painter, died 1626.

Vanuden, Dutch landſcape painter, born 1595; died 1663.

Varenius, the Dutch geographer, died 1660.

Vargas, Ludovico de, Spaniſh hiſtory painter, born 1528; died 1590..

Varro,

Varro, Terentius, the Roman general and grammarian, died 28 before Chriſt, aged 88.
Vaſari, George, Italian hiſtory painter, born 1514; died 1578.
Vauban, the great engineer, died May, 1731.
Vaugelas, Claude, French critic, born 1585; died 1650.
Vaux, Nicholas, lord, the poet, died 1523.
Vayer, Francis le, French writer, born 1588; died 1672.
Vecchio, Palma, Italian painter, born 1508; died 1556.
Vega, Lopez de, Spaniſh dramatiſt, cotemporary with Shakeſpere.
Velleius Paterculus, the Latin hiſtorian, died in 31.
Verbruggen, Henry, Dutch hiſtory painter, born 1588; died 1640.
Verhaecht, Tobias, Flemiſh landſcape painter, born 1566: died 1631.
Vermeyen, John, Cornelius, Dutch hiſtory painter, born 1500; died 1559.
Vernon, Admiral, died Oct. 30, 1757.
Veroneſe, Paul, Italian hiſtory painter, born 1532; died 1588.
Veroneſe, Paul, Ital. painter, born 1600; died 1670.
Verrio, Anthony, Ital. cieling painter, died 1707.
Verrochio, And. Italian painter, died 1488, aged 56.
Verſtegan, Richard, died after 1625.
Vertot, French hiſtorian, died 1735, aged 80.
Vertue, Geo. Engl. engraver, died 1756, aged 72.
Verulam. See Bacon.
Vida, Hieron, the Latin poet, died 1566, aged 96.
Vieta, the French mathematician, born 1540; died 1603.
Villars, Marſhal, the French general, died 1734, aged 79.
Vinci, Leon. da, Italian painter, born, 1545; died at Paris, in the arms of Francis I. king of France, 1620.
Viner, Mr. founder of the law lectures, Oxford, died June, 1756.

Virgil,

Virgil born, at Andes, near Mantua, 69; died at Brunduſium, in Italy, 18 before Chriſt.
Virgil, Polydore, of Urbino, archdeacon of Wells, the hiſtorian, died 1555, aged 80.
Viterbes, Annius, de, died 1492.
Vitruvius, the Roman architect, flouriſhed 44 before Chriſt.
Vittori, Pietro, died 1585.
Voiture, Vincent, French poet, born 1598; died 1648.
Voltaire, miſcellaneous writer, died May 13, 1778, aged 85.
Voſſius, John, German Latin writer, born 1577; died 1649; Iſaac, his ſon, the critic, born 1618; died 1688.
Vouet, Simon, French hiſtory painter, born 1582; died 1641.
Vroom, Henry Corn. Dutch ſea-piece painter, born 1566.
Vulcan. See Chemiſtry, Vol. I.

W,

WADE, Marſhal, Engliſh general, died 1748, aged 75.
Wager, Admiral Sir Charles, died 1743, aged 77.
Wagſtaffe, Rev. Thomas, polemical writer, born 1645; died 1712.
Wake, archbiſhop of Canterbury, polemical writer, born 1657; died 1737.
Wales, Frederic prince of, father of George III. arrived in England, Dec. 1729; married the princeſs of Saxe-Gotha. Apr. 27, 1736; died of a pleuriſy, March 30, 1751, aged 43; his princeſs died of a conſumption, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.
Wales, George prince of, born Aug. 12, 1762.
Waller, Edmund, the poet, conſpired againſt the Houſe of Commons, 1643, for which he was tried and condemned; but pardoned on paying 10,000l. died 1687, aged 81.
Wallis, John, the mathematician, born 1616, died 1703.

Walpole,

Walpole, Sir Robert, earl of Orford, a ſtateſman, expelled the Houſe of Commons, and committed to the Tower, for taking a bribe, 1712; created Earl of Orford, 1742; died 1745, aged 81.
Walſh, William, the poet, born 1659; died 1708.
Walſingham, Sir Francis, ſecretary of ſtate to Elizabeth, died 1590.
Walſingham, Thomas, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed about 1422.
Walter, of Hemingford, Engl. hiſtorian, died 1347.
Walton, Brian, editor of the Polyglot bible, born 1600; died 1661.
Ward, biſhop of Sarum, the mathematician, born 1618; died 1689.
Ward, Dr. John, the antiquary, born 1679; died 1758.
Ware, Sir James, Iriſh hiſtorian, born 1604; died 1666.
Warin, John, Flemiſh engraver, born, 1604; died 1672.
Warren, Admiral Sir Peter, died 1752, aged 49.
Waterland, Rev. Daniel, theological writer, born 1683; died 1740.
Watſon, Sir Charles, admiral, died 1759, aged 44.
Watteau, Anthony, French landſcape painter, born 1684; died 1721.
Watts, Iſaac, the Independent miniſter, born 1673; died 1748.
Wepfer, John, the German anatomiſt, died 1695.
Weſt, Admiral, died, 1757, aged 43.
Weſt, Gilbert, the poet, died 1756.
Weſtminſter, Matthew of, the hiſtorian, died about 1380.
Wharton, Sir George, the royaliſt, born, 1617; died 1681.
Wharton, Philip duke of, declared a traitor, 1729; died in a convent, about 1731.
Whichcot, Rev. Benjamin, the theological writer, born 1609; died 1683.
Whiſton, Rev. William, the aſtronomer, born 1667; died 1752.
Whitby, Rev. Daniel, polemical writer, born 1638; died 1726.
Whitehead, Paul, the poet, born 1710; died 1774.

Whitelock, Bulſtrode, the politician, born 1605; died 1676.

Whitfield, Rev. George, founder of the methodiſts, born 1714; excluded the church, May 10, 1739; died 1770. See methodiſm.

Whittington, Sir Richard, mayor of London, 1421.

Whittington, Robert, the rhetorician, flouriſhed, 1530.

Wickliffe, the reformer, the firſt of any eminence that oppoſed popery, born 1324; preached againſt the pope's ſupremacy, 1377; died 1385; and 48 years after, his bones were burnt for being a heretic.

Wicks, Thomas, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed 1290.

Wilcocks, Rev. Thomas, flouriſhed 1599.

Wildens, John, Flemiſh landſcape painter, born 1600; died 1644.

Wilkins, biſhop of Cheſter, philoſophical writer, born 1582; died 1672.

Wilks, the player, cotemporary with Betterton.

William, of Spires, the mathematician, flouriſhed, 1081.

William, archbiſhop of Tyre, hiſtorian of the Cruſades, died 1184.

Willis, Brown, the antiquary, born 1682; died 1760.

Willis, Dr. Thomas, medical writer, born 1621; died 1675.

Wilſon, Samuel, Eſq. bequeathed 20,000l. to be lent out in ſmall ſums, to induſtrious tradeſmen, 1771.

Wilſon, Arthur, the hiſtorian, born 1596; died 1652.

Wilſon, Thomas, biſhop of Sodor and Man, the theologian, born 1662; died 1755.

Winchelſea, Anne counteſs of, the poeteſs, died 1720.

Wingate, Edmund, died Dec. 16, 1656, aged 61.

Winkelman, Abbé, antiquary to the Pope, murdered at Trieſte, 1768.

Winſlow, James, the Daniſh anatomiſt, born 1669; died, 1760.

Wiſhart, the reformer, burnt at St. Andrews, 1546.

Wiſſing, William, Dutch painter, born 1656; died 1687.
Witſius, Herman, the Dutch hiſtorian, died 1708.
Witz, de, John, the Dutch ſtateſman and patriot, with his brother, murdered by the populace at the Hague, Auguſt 10, 1672.
Woden, or Odin, was a leader of the Aſiatic Goths, about 70 years before Chriſt. By the Scandinavians he was ſtiled a god.
Woodward, Dr. the philoſopher, born 1665; died 1728.
Wolfe, General James, killed at the ſiege of Quebec, 1759, aged 33.
Wolfius died, 1580, aged 64.
Woollaſton, Reverend William, the philoſopher, born 1659; died 1724.
Wood, Anthony, the biographer, born 1632; died 1695.
Woolſton, Rev. Thomas, polemical writer, born 1669; puniſhed for blaſphemy, 1720; died, 1733.
Wormius, Olaus, the Daniſh hiſtorian, born 1588; died 1654. Chriſtian, his grandſon, the hiſtorian, died 1737.
Wotton, Edward, natural philoſopher, died 1555, aged 63.
Wotton, Sir Henry, ſtateſman and poet, born, 1568; died 1639.
Wotton, Rev. William, critic and philoſopher, born 1666; died 1726.
Wouters, Francis, Flemiſh landſcape painter, died 1659.
Wouvermans, Philip, Dutch landſcape painter, born 1620; died 1688.
Wren, Sir Chriſtopher, the ſurveyor, knighted, 1674; died 1723, aged 90.
Wyatt, Sir Thomas, the poet, died, 1541, aged 37.
Wycherly, William, the comic poet, born 1640; died 1715.
Wynants, John, Dutch landſcape painter, born 1600; died 1670.

X.

XANTIPPUS, a Spartan leader, at the head of the Carthaginians, defeated the Romans, killed 30,000, and took 15,000 priſoners; the Romans loſt, at the ſame time, by ſhipwreck, 220 ſhips, 255 before Chriſt. The Carthaginians aſhamed to owe their deliverance to a Spartan, though they had invited him, under pretence of conveying him and his attendants home, put them to death on their paſſage.

Xavier, St. Francis, a Jeſuit, one of the earlieſt miſſionaries to the Indies, died 1552.

Xenocrates, the Grecian philoſopher, died about 314 before Chriſt.

Xenocrates, the Greek phyſician, practiſed at Rome, about 60.

Xenophanes, the Greek poet, flouriſhed 580 before Chriſt.

Xenophon, the Athenian general and hiſtorian, died at Corinth, 359 before Chriſt, aged about 90.

Xerxes, king of Perſia, began his expedition againſt Greece, 481; killed by Artabanes, 464 before Chriſt. See Sardis.

Ximenes, Cardinal de, regent of Spain, died 1517, aged 80. He commanded an army.

16 MA 64

Y.

YALDEN, Rev. Dr. Thomas, political writer, died, 1736, aged 65.

York, Edward, duke of, elder brother to George III. died at Monaco, Sept. 1767, aged 27.

York, Charles, lord chancellor, killed himſelf, Jan. 1770.

Young, Dr. Edward, the poet, died 1765, aged 81.

Z.

ZAMET died, 1614.
Zamolxis, the Greek philoſopher, flouriſhed 520 before Chriſt
Zechariah flouriſhed 520 before Chriſt.
Zeno, the Greek philoſopher, founder of the Stoics, died 264, aged 98.
Zeno of Sidon, the Epicurean philoſopher, flouriſhed, 83.
Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, 273; died about 280.
Zenodotus, librarian at Alexandria, 287 before Chriſt.
Zephaniah the prophet, flouriſhed 641 before Chriſt.
Zeuxis the Greek painter, flouriſhed 468 before Chriſt.
Zinzendorf, Count, a German, chief of the Moravians, whom he introduced into England, died 1760; aged 70. See Moravians.
Zoilus, the Greek rhetorician, flouriſhed 259 before Chriſt.
Zonaras, the Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed 1118.
Zoroaſter, the Perſian philoſopher, flouriſhed 2066 before Chriſt.
Zoſimus, the Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed 425.
Zouche, Richard, the civilian, died 1660.
Zucchero, Frederic, Italian hiſtory painter, born 1543; died 1609.
Zuinglius, paſtor at Zurich, the reformer, killed in the Swiſs war, 1531, aged 44.

A LIST of the KINGS of the SAXON HEPTARCHY.

I. KENT, began 447, ended 834.

		Reigned years.
Pagans.	1. Hengiſt	31
	2. Eſca	24
	3. Otta or Octa	20
	4. Immeric	29
Chriſtians.	5. Ethelbert	56
	6. Eadbald	24
	7. Ercombert	24
	8. Edgbert	9
	9. Lothair	12
	10. Edric	7
	11. Withred	33
	12. Edbert	23
	13. Edilbert	11
	14. Alric	34
	15. Edilbert	3
	16. Cuthred	8
	17. Baldred	18

II. SOUTH-SAXONS, or SUSSEX began 491, ended about 630.

Pagans.	1. Ella	32
	2. Ciſſa	75
	3. Ethelwolf	25
	4. Berthune	
	5. Authune	

III. WEST-SAXONY, or WESSEX, began 519, ended 838.

Pagans.	1. Cerdic	16
	2. Cynric	26
	3. Ceaulin	31
	4. Cebric	6
	5. Ceolwulf	14
	6. Cingelis	

		Reigned years.
Chriſtians.	6. Cinegils and Rinchelm	31
	7. Kenewall and Sexburge	32
	8. Eſciwin	2
	9. Kentwin	9
Pagan.	10. Cedwalla	2
Chriſtians.	11. Ina	38
	12. Ethelhard	14
	13. Cuthred	14
	14. Sigebert	1
	15. Kinewulf	29
	16. Brithric	16
	17. Edgbert	37

IV. EAST-SAXONY, or ESSEX, began 527, ended 747.

The time theſe kings reigned are not mentioned, becauſe there is nothing certain of them.

Pagans.	1. Erkenwin.
	2. Sleda
Chriſtians.	3. Sebert.
	4. Sexred, Seward, and Sigebert, [brothers.
	5. Sigebert the Little.
	6. Sigebert the Good.
	7. Swithelm.
	8. Sigher and Seba.
	9. Sigheard and Senfred.
	10. Offa.
	11. Selred.
	12. Swithred.

V. NORTHUMBERLAND, began 547, ended 792.

Pagans.	1. Ida	12
	2. Ella	30
	3. Edelric	4
	4. Edelfrid	24

5. Edwin

		Reigned years.
Christians.	5. Edwin	17
	6. Oswald	9
	7. Oswy	28
	8. Egfrid	15
	9. Alfrid	19
	10. Osred	11
	11. Kenred	2
	12. Osric	11
	13. Ceolwulf	8
	14. Egbert, alias Eaadbert	20
	15. Osulf	1
	16. Ethelwald, alias Mollo	6
	17. Alured	9
	18. Ethelred, alias Ethelbert	4
	19. Alfwold	11
	20. Osred; then Ethelbert again.	

After Ethelbert was slain, there was an Interregnum of 33 years, during which time, the kingdom was in the possession of Edgbert, king of the West-Saxons.

VI. East-Angles, began 575, ended 793.

Pagans.	1. Ussa	7
	2. Titist	10
	3. Redwald	44
	4. Eorpwald	12
Christians.	5. Sigebert.	
	6. Egric.	
	7. Anna	13
	8. Ethelbert.	
	9. Ethelwald	9
	10. Adulf	19
	11. Elfwald	7
	12. Beorna	24
	13. Ethelred	52
	14. Ethelbert	5

When Ethelbert was slain by Offa, it was united to Mercia; yet St. Edmund reigned afterwards, and was murdered by the Danes, in 870.

VII. MERCIA, began 582, ended 874.

		Reigned years.
Pagans.	Cridda, Wibba, and Cheorl, petty kings.	
	1. Penda, Ann. Dom. 625.	
	2. Peada and Oſwy, dukes	3
	3. Wulfer	16
	4. Ethelred, alias Ædired	30
	5. Kenred	4
	6. Ceolred	8
	7. Ethelbald	41
	8. Beornred	1
	9. Offa	38
Chriſtians.	10. Egfer	1
	11. Kenulf	2
	12. Kenelm and Ceolulf	2
	13. Beornulf	3
	14. Ludecan	2
	15. Withlaf	13
	16. Bertulf	13
	17. Burrhed	22
	18. Ceolwulf.	

KINGS of SCOTLAND, and the Time they reigned.

The firſt King, FERGUS I. began to reign 328 before Chriſt.

Began to reign.	Names.
1003,	Malcolm II. the 84th monarch.
1033,	Duncan, grandſon to Malcolm.
1040,	Macbeth, *Tyrant*, grandſon to Malcolm II.
1057,	Malcolm III. ſon of Duncan.
1093,	Donald VII. brother to Malcolm.
1094,	Duncan II. natural ſon to Malcolm III.
1096,	Edgar, ſon of Malcolm III.
1106,	Alexander, brother to Edgar.
1124,	David, brother to Alexander, and ſon to Malcolm III.
1153,	Malcolm IV. grandſon to Malcolm III.

Began

Began to reign.	Names.
1165,	William, brother to Malcolm IV.
1214,	Alexander II. ſon to William.
1249,	Alexander III. ſon to Alexander.
1285,	*Interregnum.*
1292,	John Baliol, great grandſon of David I.
1306,	Robert I. grandſon of David I.
1329,	David II. (ſon to Robert) and Edward.
1370,	Robert II. the firſt of the Stuarts, nephew to David.
1390,	John Robert, ſon to Robert.
1423,	James I. ſon to John.
1437,	James II. ſon to James I.
1460,	James III. ſon to James II.
1488,	James IV. ſon to James III.
1513,	James V. ſon to James IV.
1542,	Mary Stuart, daughter to James V.
1567,	James VI. ſon to Mary.

The ſucceſſors of James VI. became kings of England till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united.

A LIST of the KINGS of FRANCE ſince WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.

	Died.
Henry I.	1060
Philip I. ſon of Henry	1108
Lewis VI. ſon of Philip	1137
Lewis VII. ſon of Lewis	1180
Philip II. the Auguſt, ſon of Lewis	1223
Lewis VIII. ſon of Philip	1226
Lewis IX. Saint, ſon of Lewis	1270
Philip III. the Hardy, ſon of Lewis	1285
Philip IV. the Fair, ſon of Philip	1314
Lewis X. ſon of Philip	1316
Philip V. brother to Lewis	1323
Charles IV. the Fair, brother to Philip	1327
Edward of England crowned.	
Philip V. the Courtier, nephew to Charles IV.	1350
John, died in London, ſon to Philip	1364

Charles V.

	Died.
Charles V. the Wiſe, ſon to John	1380
Charles VI. the Well-beloved, ſon to Charles	1422
Charles VII. the Victorious, ſon to Charles	1462
Henry VI. of England proclaimed.	
Lewis XI. ſon to Charles	1482
Charles VIII. ſon to Lewis	1498
Lewis XII. couſin to Charles	1515
Francis I.	1524
Henry II. ſon to Francis	1559
Francis II. ſon to Henry	1560
Charles IX. brother to Francis	1574
Henry III. brother to Charles, laſt of the houſe of Valois	1589
Henry IV. king of Navarre, twenty-ſecond couſin to Henry III. and firſt of the Bourbon family	1610
Lewis XIII. ſon to Henry	1643
Lewis XIV. ſon to Lewis	1715
Lewis XV. grandſon to Lewis	1774
Lewis XVI, *ditto* to Lewis.	

KINGS of POLAND.

	Began to reign.
Uladiſlaus I. the twentieth ſovereign, brother to the laſt king	1082
Boleſlaus III. ſon of Uladiſlaus	1102
Uladiſlaus II. ſon of Boleſlaus	1140
Boleſlaus IV. ſon of Uladiſlaus.	1146
Mieceſlaus III. brother of Boleſlaus	1173
Caſimir II. brother of Mieceſlaus	1178
Leſcus V. ſon of Caſimir	1194
Mieceſlaus III.	1200
Uladiſlaus III. ſon of Mieceſlaus	1203
Leſcus V. again	1206
Boleſlaus V. ſon of Leſcus	1228
Leſcus VI. nephew of Leſcus V.	1279
Premiſlaus, duke of Great Poland	1295
Uladiſlaus IV.	1296
Wenceſlaus	1300

Uladiſlaus

	Began to reign.
Uladiſlaus IV. again	1306
Caſſimir III. ſon of Uladiſlaus	1333
Lewis, king of Hungary, nephew to Caſſimir	1370
Hedwigis, married in 1385 to	1383
Uladiſlaus V, huſband of Hedwigis, and king of Hungary	1385
Uladiſlaus VI. ſon of Uladiſlaus and king of Hungary	1434
Boleſlaus VI. duke of Maſſovia	1444
Caſſimir IV. brother to Uladiſlaus VI	1447
John, ſon of Caſſimir,	1492
Alexander, brother to John	1502
Sigiſmund I. brother of Alexander	1507
Sigiſmund II. ſon of Sigiſmund	1548
Henry, brother to Charles VI. of France	1573
Stephen, king of Tranſilvania	1576
Sigiſmund III. ſon of the king of Sweden	1583
Uladiſlaus VII, ſon of Sigiſmund	1632
John II.	1648
Michael, a Ruſſian prince	1669
John III. Sobieſki, grand marſhal of Poland	1674
Frederick II. elector of Saxony	1697
Staniſlaus I.	1704
Frederick II. again	1710
Frederick III. ſon of Frederick II.	1733
Staniſlaus II. count Poniatowſby	1764

KINGS of SWEDEN.

	Began to reign.
Ingo, ſixth monarch	1060
Halſton, brother of Ingo	1064
Philip, ſon of Halſtan	1080
Ingo II. ſon of Philip	1100
Ragwald	1130
Magnus I. ſon of Nich. king of Denmark	1133
Suercher II.	1144
Eric X.	1150
Charles VII. ſon of Suercher II.	1162
Canute, ſon of Eric X.	1168

Suercher

	Began to reign.
Schercher III. ſon of Charles VII.	1192
Eric XI. ſon of Canute	1211
John I. ſon of Suercher III.	1220
Eric XII. ſon of Eric XI.	1223
Waldemar, nephew to Eric XII.	1250
Magnus II. brother to Waldemar	1279
Birgir, ſon to Magnus	1290
Magnus III. nephew to Birgir	1320
Albert	1365
Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway	1394
Eric XIII. nephew to Margaret	1411
Chriſtopher, nephew to Eric	1441
Charles VIII.	1448
Chriſtian I. king of Denmark	1458
Charles VIII. again	1469
Chriſtian I. again	1471
John II. ſon of Chriſtian	1497
Chriſtian II. ſon of John	1520
Guſtavus I. Vaſa, grand nephew to Charles VIII.	1528
Eric XIV. ſon of Guſtavus	1556
John III. brother to Eric	1569
Sigiſmund I. king of Poland, ſon to John	1592
Charles IX. brother to John III.	1606
Guſtavus II. Adolphus, aged 17	1611
Chriſtina, aged 6, daughter to Guſtavus	1633
Charles X. couſin to Chriſtina	1654
Charles XI. ſon to Charles, aged 4 years	1660
Charles XII. ſon to Charles, aged 15	1699
Ulrique, ſiſter to Charles, and princeſs of Heſſe	1718
Adolphus, duke of Holſtein	1751
Guſtavus III. ſon of Adolphus	1771

KINGS of DENMARK.

	Began to reign.
Canute II. nineteenth monarch, king of Engl.	1014
Hardicanute II. king of Engl, ſon of Canute	1036
Magnus I. king of Norway, who united the two crowns	1041
Suenon, nephew of Canute II.	1048

	Began to reign.
Harold IV. natural ſon of Suenon	1079
Canute III, brother to Harold	1080
Olaus II. brother to Canute	1086
Eric III. brother to Olaus	1097
Nicholas, brother to Eric	1106
Eric IV. nat. ſon of Eric III,	1135
Eric V. nephew to Eric IV.	1138
Suenon III. nat. ſon to Eric III.	1147
The kingdom divided between him and Canute IV.	
Waldemar I.	1157
Canute V. ſon of Waldemar	1182
Waldemar II. ſon of Canute	1202
Eric VI. ſon of Waldemar	1240
Abel I. brother to Eric	1250
Chriſtopher I. brother to Abel	1252
Eric VII. ſon of Chriſtopher	1259
Eric VIII. ſon of Eric	1286
Chriſtopher II. brother to Eric	1319
He divided the kingdom with his ſon Eric IX.	
Waldemar III.	1340
Olaus III. grandſon to Waldemar	1375
Margaret I. mother to Olaus	1385
Eric X. nephew to Margaret	1411
Chriſtopher III. nephew to Eric	1439
Chriſtian I. The Houſe of Oldemburg	1448
John, ſon to Chriſtian	1481
Chriſtian II. ſon to John	1513
Frederick I.	1523
Chriſtian III. ſon of Frederick	1534
Frederick II. ſon of Chriſtian	1559
Chriſtian IV. ſon of Frederick	1588
Frederick III. ſon of Chriſtian	1648
Chriſtian V. ſon of Frederick	1670
Frederick IV. ſon of Chriſtian	1699
Chriſtian VI. ſon of Frederick	1730
Frederick V. ſon of Chriſtian	1746
Chriſtian VII. ſon of Frederick	1766

KINGS of SPAIN ſince the UNION of CASTILE and ARRAGON.

	Began to reign.
Ferdinand and Iſabella	1492
Joan II. daughter of Iſabella	1504
Philip, arch-duke of Auſtria, huſband to Joan.	
Charles, ſon of Philip, afterwards Emperor of Germany	1506
Philip II. ſon of Charles, married to Mary I. of England	1556
Philip III. 4th ſon of Phillip IV.	1598
Philip VI. ſon of Philip	1621
Charles II. 2d ſon of Philip	1665
Philip V. grandſon to Lewis XIV. of France	1700
Lewis, ſon to Philip	1724
Philip V. again	1727
Ferdinand VI. 4th ſon of Philip	1746
Charles III. half brother to Ferdinand	1759

Navarre was a ſeparate kingdom till united to Spain in Philip III.

The kings of Spain were kings of Portugal from 1580 till the Revolution, under the duke of Braganza, in 1640.

KINGS of PORTUGAL ſince the REVOLUTION under BRAGANZA, 1640.

	Began to reign,
John IV.	1640
Alfonſo VI. 2d ſon of John	1646
Peter II. brother to Alfonſo, 3d ſon of John	1683
John V. ſon of Peter	1706
Joſeph, ſon of John	1750
Mary, Daughter of Joſeph	1777

KINGS of PRUSSIA.

	Began to reign.
Frederick I. firſt king	1701
Frederick II. ſon to Frederick	1713
Frederick III. ſon to Frederick II.	1740
Frederick IV. nephew to Frederick III.	1786

KINGS of HUNGARY and BOHEMIA.

	Began to reign.
Solomon, ſeventh king	1063
Geiza I. ſon of the laſt king but one	1073
St. Laudiſlaus, brother to Geiza	1076
Coloman, ſon of Geiza	1095
Stephen II. ſon of Coloman	1114
Bela II. ſon of Stephen's uncle	1131
Geiza II. ſon of Bela	1141
Stephen III. ſon of Geiza	1161
Bela III. brother to Stephen	1173
Emeric, ſon to Bela	1191
Ladiſlaus II. ſon of Emeric	1200
Andrew II. ſon of Bela III.	1201
Bela IV. ſon of Andrew	1235
Stephen IV. ſon of Bela IV.	1275
Ladiſlaus III. ſon of Stephen	1278
Andrew III.	1291
Wenceſlaus, ſon of the king of Bohemia	1301
Otho, duke of Bavaria	1304
Charles	1309
Lewis I. ſon of Charles	1342
Mary, daughter to Lewis	1383
Mary, and Sigiſmund her huſband, emperor of Germany	1389
Albert, ſon in law to Sigiſmund, and king of Bohemia	1437
Ladiſlaus IV. king of Poland	1440
Ladiſlaus V. poſthumous ſon of Albert	1444
Matthias I.	1458
Ladiſlaus VI. king of Bohemia, and ſon of the king of Poland	1490
Lewis II. ſon of Ladiſlaus	1516
John	1526
Ferdinand I. (brother in law to Lewis II.) king of Bohemia, and afterwards emperor of Germany	1527
John again	1534
John II. ſon of John	1539
Maximilian, ſon of Ferdinand I. and emperor of Germany	1561

Rodolphus,

	Began to reign.
Rodolphus, ſon of Maximilian and emperor of Germany —	1573
Matthias II. brother to Rodolphus, and emperor of Germany — —	1609
Ferdinand II. brother to Matthias, and emperor	1618
Ferdinand III. ſon of Ferdinand, and emperor of Germany — —	1625
Ferdinand IV. ſon of Ferdinand III. —	1647
Leopold, brother to Ferdinand IV. and emperor of Germany — —	1656
Joſeph, ſon to Leopold, and emperor	1687
Charles VI. brother to Joſeph, and emperor	1711
Maria, daughter of Charles, and married to Fran. I. emperor of Germany —	1740
Joſeph II. ſon of Maria, and emperor	1780

EMPERORS of RUSSIA.

	Began to reign.
John III. ſucceeded his father as Great Duke or Czar — — —	1462
Demetrius, grandſon of John —	1504
Baſile V. ſon of John III. —	1504
John IV. ſon of Baſile —	1534
Theodore I. ſon of John IV. —	1584
Boviſe, brother to Theodore's wife —	1598
Theodore II. ſon of Boviſe —	1605
Demetrius II. — —	1605
Chouſki — — —	1606
Michael, a relation of the preceding Czar's	1613
Alexis, ſon of Michael —	1645
Theodore III. ſon of Alexis —	1676
Peter I. brother of Theodore —	1682
Catherine I. wife of Peter I. crowned empreſs	1725
Peter II. ſon of Alexis —	1727
Ann, niece to Peter I. — —	1730
John V. ſon of Ann's niece, aged two months	1740
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I. —	1741
Peter III. nephew to Elizabeth —	1762
Catherine II. wife of Peter III. —	1763

EMPERORS of ROME, from the Foundation of ROME, 753 before Chriſt.

Names.	Began to reign. Bef. Xt.
Romulus, *firſt king*	753
Interregnum	716
Numa Pompilius	715
Tullus Hoſtilius	672
Battle of the Horatii and Curatii	669
Ancus Martius	640
Tarquin, *the elder*	616
Servius Tullius	578
Tarquin, *the proud*	534
Republic of Rome	500
Auguſtus *firſt Rom. Em.*	31
	After Xt.
Tiberius	14
Caligula	37
Claudius	41
Nero	54
L. Clodius Macer. Tyran.	
Galba	68
Otho	69
Vitellius	69
Veſpaſian	69
Titus	79
Domitian	81
Nerva	96
Trajan	98
Adrian	117
Antoninus Pius	138
M Aurelius, L. Verus	161
M. Aurel. *alone*	170
Commodus	180
Pertinax	193
Didius Julianus	193
Peſcenius Niger	193

Names.	Began to reign. Aft. Xt.
Clodius Albinus	
S. Severus	193
M. A. Antoninus, P. Sept. Geta	211
M. Apel. Sev. Macrinus	217
M. Aur. Ant. Elagabalus	218
Alexander Severus	222
Uranius Tyran.	
C Jul. Verus Maximus	235
M. Ant. Africanus, *elder*, M. Ant. Africanus, *younger*,	237
Pupienus and Balbinus	237
Gordian III.	238
Philippus, *father*	244
Philippus, *ſon*	
T. Jul. Mar. Pacatianus	
P. Sarvil. Marinus.	
Decius	249
Herennius Etruſcus	
Hoſtilianus	251
L. Priſcus Tyran.	
Jul. Valens, Tyr.	
M. Auſidius Perpenna, Tyran.	
Trebonianus Gallus.	
Vibius Voluſianus.	
C. Jul. Æmilianus	253
Licin. Valerianus, *father*	253

Names.	Began to reign. Aft. Xt.
Lic. Egnat. Gallienus, *ſon of Valerianus alone*	253
Lic. Valerianus, *ſon of Valer.* / Lic. Salonius, *ſon of Galien.*	
Sulpicius Antoninus.	
M. Aur. Cl. Gothicus	268
Quintilius, *brother of Claudius.*	
Domet. Aurelianus	270
Firmius, Tyrant, in Egypt.	
Tetricus, Tyrant among the Gauls.	
Athenodorus.	
Heroias Vabalathus.	
A. Septimius.	
Interregnum	275
Tacitus	275
Florianus	276
Probus	276
Saturnius, Proculus, Bonoſius.	
M. Aurel. Carus	282
M. Aurel. Carinus.	
Numerianus.	
M. Aur. Julian. Sabrinus	284
Diocleſian and Maxim. Hercules.	
Selvius Amandus, Pomponius, Ælianus, Carauſius, Allectus Epideus Achilleus, Domitius Domitianus, Tyran.	
Conſt. Chlorus, & Galer. Val. Maximinus	305
Flav. Val. Severus.	
C. Gal. Val. Maximinus.	
M. Aur. Val. Maxentius.	
Alexander, Tyran.	
P. Val. Lic. Lycinius Cæſar.	
Valerius Valens.	
Martinianus.	
Conſtantine, *the Gr.*	
Conſtantine, *the younger*, died in 340 / Conſtance / *Saturninus*	337
Conſtant	337
Magnentius, Nepotianus, Vetranion and Sylvanus, Tyrants	
Julian, *the apoſtate*	361
Jovian	363

After this time, the Roman Empire was divided into Weſtern and Eaſtern; Rome being the capital of the firſt, Conſtantinople of the laſt. The Weſtern ended in 494; the Eaſtern in 1204.

WESTERN

WESTERN EMPIRE.

Seat,—ROME.

	Began to reign		Began to reign
Valentinian I.	364	Majorianus	457
Gratian	375	Severus III.	461
Valentian II.	383	Anthemius	466
Honorius, ſon of Theodoſius the Great	394	Olybrius	473
John	423	Glycerius	474
Valentinian III	425	Julius	474
Maximus	455	Oreſtes	475
Avilus	455	Romulus	476

The next emperor took the title of king of Italy, whoſe ſucceſſors afterwards, in Charlemagne, became emperors of Germany, 800, and were crowned at Rome. See Emperors of Germany.

EASTERN EMPIRE.

Seat,—CONSTANTINOPLE.

	Began to reign.		Began to reign.
Valens	364	Tiberius	581
Theodoſius the Great	379	Mauritius	586
Arcadius, ſon of Theodoſius the Great	395	Phocas	602
Theodoſius II.	408	Heraclius	610
Marcian	450	Conſtantine III.	641
Leo I.	457	Conſtantine IV.	641
Leo II.	474	Conſtans II.	642
Zeno	474	Metius	668
Anaſtaſius	491	Conſtantine V.	668
Juſtin	518	Juſtinian II.	685
Juſtinian	527	Leo III.	694
Juſtin II.	565	Abſimaris	696
		Juſtinian III.	703
		Philippicus	

	Began to reign.
Phillipicus	711
Anaſtaſius II.	713
Theodſious III.	714
Leo IV.	716
Conſtantine VI.	741
Leo V.	775
Conſtantine VII.	780
Irene	797
Nicephorus	802
Saturacius	811
Michael	811
Leo VI.	813
Michael II.	821
Theophilus	829
Michael III.	842
Baſilius	867
Leo VII.	886
Conſtantine IX.	910
Romanus II.	959
Nicephoras II.	963
Zemiſces	970
Baſilius II. and Conſtantine X.	975
Romanus III.	1028
Michael IV.	1033
Michael V.	1041
Conſtantine XI.	1041
Theodora	1054
Michael VI.	1056
Iſaac	1057
Conſtantine XII.	1059
Michael VII.	1067
Romanus IV.	1068
Michael VIII.	1071
Nicephorus III.	1078
Alexius	1080
John	1118
Emanuel	1142
Alexius II.	1180
Andronicus	1183
Iſaac II.	1185
Alexius III.	1195
Iſaac III.	1203
Alexius IV.	1204

After this, the empire was divided into thoſe of Adrianople and Conſtantinople, till they were united again by conqueſt under Mahomet II. emperor of Conſtantinople, May 29, 1448. See Emperors of Conſtantinople.

EMPERORS of CONSTANTINOPLE.

	Began to reign.
Mahomet II. (See Eaſtern Empire.)	1451
Corcutus, grandſon to Mahomet —	1481
Zemin, father to Corcutus —	1481
Bajazet II. brother to Zemin —	1481
Selim, ſon to Bajazet — —	1512

Solyman

	Began to reign.
Solyman II. ſon to Selim	1520
Selim II. ſon to Solyman	1566
Amurah III. ſon to Selim	1574
Mahomet III. ſon to Amurath	1595
Achmet I. ſon to Mahomet	1604
Muſtapha I. brother to Achmet	1617
Oſman I. aged 16, neph. to Muſtapha, (murdered)	1617
Muſtapha again	1622
Amurath IV. grandſon to Muſtapha	1623
Ibraham, brother to Amurath	1640
Mahomet IV. ſon to Ibraham	1655
Solyman III. brother to Mahomet	1687
Achmet II. brother to Solyman	1691
Muſtapha II. ſon to Mahomet IV.	1695
Achmet III. brother to Muſtapha	1703
Mahomet V.	1730
Oſman III. brother to Mahomet	1754
Muſtapha III. brother to Oſman	1757
Achmet III. or Adulhamed, brother to Muſtapha	1774

EMPERORS of GERMANY.

	Began to reign.
Charlemagne, firſt emperor. (See Weſtern Empire.)	800
Lewis I. ſon of Charlemagne	814
Lotharius I. ſon of Lewis	840
Lewis II. ſon of Lotharius	845
Charles II. nephew to Lewis	875
Lewis III. ſon of Charles	878
Charles III. brother to Lewis III.	880
Arndolph, baſtard brother to Charles	888
Lewis IV. ſon of Arnolph	900
Conrade I. duke of Heſſe, firſt elected emperor	912
Henry, duke of Saxony	920
Otho I. ſon of Henry	936
Otho II. ſon of Otho I.	974
Otho III. ſon of Otho II.	983
Henry II. duke of Bavaria, couſin german to Otho III.	1002

Conrade

	Began to reign.
Conrade II. duke of Franconia, —	1024
Henry III. ſon of Conrade —	1040
Henry IV. ſon of Henry III. —	1056
Henry V. ſon of Henry IV. —	1106
Lotharius II. — —	1125
Conrade III. nephew to Henry V. —	1138
Frederick I. nephew to Conrade —	1152
Henry VI. ſon to Frederick —	1190
Philip, brother to Henry —	1197
Otho IV. ſon in law to Philip —	1208
Frederick II. ſon of Henry VI. —	1215
Henry VII. — —	1245
William — — —	1246
Conrade IV. ſon of Frederick II. —	1250
Richard, brother to Henry III. of England	1257

INTERREGNUM. 1259.

Rodolph I. — —	1273
Adolph — — —	1292
Albert I. ſon of Rodolph —	1297
Henry VIII. — —	1308
Lewis V. and Frederick III. —	1314
Lewis V. alone — —	1322
Charles IV. — —	1346
Wenceſlaus, ſon of Charles —	1378
Robert — — —	1400
Sigiſmund, king of Hungary —	1411
Albert II. king of Bohemia and ſon in law to Sigiſmund — —	1437
Frederick III. — —	1439
Maximilian I. ſon of Frederick —	1493
Charles V. king of Spain, grandſon to Maximilian — — —	1519
Ferdinand I. brother to Charles —	1558
Maximilian II. ſon to Ferdinand —	1564
Rodolph II. ſon of Maximilian —	1577
Matthias, brother to Rodolph —	1613
Ferdinand II. couſin to Matthias —	1620
Ferdinand III. ſon of Ferdinand II.	1638

Leopold

	Began to reign.
Leopold I. ſon of Ferdinand III. —	1658
Joſeph I. king of Hungary and Bohemia, ſon of Leopold — —	1705
Charles VI. brother to Joſeph —	1711
Charles VII. — — —	1742
Francis I. married to the queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of Charles VI.	1745
Joſeph II. king of Hungary and Bohemia, ſon of Francis ———	1765

See HUNGARY.

POPES.

	Began to reign.
Alexander II. 164th pope	1061
Gregory VII.	1073
Victor III.	1086
Urban II.	1088
Paſchal II.	1099
Gelaſius II.	1118
Calixtus II.	1119
Honorius II.	1124
Innocent II	1130
Cæleſtine II.	1143
Lucius IV.	1144
Eugenius III.	1145
Anaſtaſius IV.	1153
Adrian IV.	1153
Alexander III.	1159
Lucius III.	1181
Urban III.	1185
Gregory VIII.	1187
Clement III.	1187
Cæleſtine III.	1191
Innocent III.	1198
Honorius III.	1216
Gregory IX.	1227
Cæleſtine IV.	1241
Innocent IV.	1243
Alexander IV.	1254
Urban IV.	1261
Clement IV.	1265
Gregory X.	1271
Innocent V.	1276
Adrian V.	1276
Vicedominus	1276
John XX. or XXI.	1276
Nicholas III.	1277
Honorius IV.	1285
Nicholas IV. died 1292.	1288
See vacant 2 years and 3 months.	
Cæleſtine V.	1294
Boniface VIII.	1294
Benedict XI.	1303
Clement V.	1305
John XXI. or XXII	1316
Benedict XII.	1334
Clement VI.	1342
Innocent VI.	1352

Urban

	Began to reign.
Urban V.	1362
Gregory XI.	1370
Urban VI.	1378
Clement VII. antipope, died 1394.	
Boniface IX.	1389
Benedict XIII. antipope.	
Innocent VII.	1404
Gregory XII.	1406
Alexander V.	1409
John XXIII.	1410
Martin V.	1417
Eugenius IV.	1431
Nicholas V.	1447
Calixtus III.	1455
Pius II.	1458
Paul II.	1464
Sextus IV.	1476
Innocent VIII.	1484
Alexander VI.	1492
Pius III.	1503
Julius II.	1503
Leo X.	1513
Adrian VI.	1522
Clement VII.	1523
Paul III.	1534
Julius III.	1550
Marcellus V.	1555
Paul IV.	1555
Pius IV.	1559
Pius V.	1566
Gregory XIII.	1572
Sixtus V.	1585
Urban VII.	1590
Gregory XIV.	1590
Innocent IX.	1591
Clement VIII.	1592
Leo XI.	1605
Paul V.	1605
Gregory XV.	1621
Urban VIII.	1623
Innocent X.	1644
Alexander VII.	1655
Clement IX.	1667
Clement X.	1670
Innocent XI.	1676
Alexander VIII.	1689
Innocent XII.	1691
Clement XI.	1700
Innocent XIII.	1721
Benedict XIII.	1724
Clement XII.	1730
Benedict XIV.	1740
Clement XIII.	1758
Clement XIV.	1769
Pius VI. Feb. 15.	1775

The KINGS of each COUNTRY.

Countries.		Began to reign.
Conſtantinople.	Abdul Hamed.	Jan. 21, 1774
Denmark.	Chriſtian VII. born Jan. 29, 1749.	1766
France.	Lewis XVI. born 1754.	1774
Germany.	Joſeph II. born March 13, 1741.	1765
Holland.	William V. prince of Orange, born March 5, 1748.	1766

Countries.	Began to reign.
Hungary and *Bohemia.* Joſeph II. emperor of Germany. (See Germany.)	1780
Modena. Hercules Renaud, born 1727.	
Sicily. Ferdinand IV. born Jan. 12, 1751.	1759
Poland. Staniſlaus, born Jan. 17, 1732.	1764
Parma. Ferdinand, duke of, nephew of the king of Spain, born Jan. 20, 1752.	
Portugal. Maria, born Dec. 17, 1734	1777
Pruſſia. Frederick IV. born 1744.	1786
Rome. Pius VI. born Dec. 27, 1717. Feb. 22,	1775
Ruſſia. Catherine II. born May 2, 1729.	1762
Sardinia. Victor Amadeus Maria, born June 26, 1726.	1773
Spain. Charles III. born Jan. 20, 1716.	1759
Sweden. Guſtavus II. born Jan. 24. 1746	1770
Tuſcany. Leopold, grand duke of, born May 5, 1747; brother to the emperor of Germany	1765
Venice. Brizio Guiſtiniano. June 14,	1775

The ROYAL FAMILY of ENGLAND.

King George born	June 4, 1738
Queen Charlotte born	May 19, 1744
George, prince of Wales, born	Aug. 12, 1762
Frederic, biſhop of Oſnaburgh, born	Aug. 16, 1763
William Henry, born	Aug. 21, 1765
Charlotte, princeſs royal, born	Sept. 29, 1766
Edward, born	Nov. 2, 1767
Auguſta Sophia, born	Nov. 8, 1768
Elizabeth, born	May 22, 1770
Erneſt Auguſtus, born	June 5, 1771
Auguſtus Frederic, born	Jan. 27, 1772
Adolphus Frederic, born	Feb. 24, 1774
Mary, born	Apr. 25, 1776
Sophia, born	Nov. 3, 1777
Amelia, born	Aug. 7, 1783

BROTHERS

BROTHERS and SISTERS to His MAJESTY.

Princeſs Auguſta, born Auguſt 11, 1737; married to the duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, Jan. 17, 1764; by whom ſhe has ſeveral children.

Prince William Henry, duke of Glouceſter, born Nov. 25, 1743; married Maria, counteſs dowager of Waldegrave, 1766, by whom he has a daughter, Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773, and a ſon, William Frederick, born at Rome, Jan. 15, 1776.

Prince Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland, born Nov. 7, 1745; married Ann, widow of Chriſtopher Horton, Eſq. and daughter of lord Carhampton, Oct. 1771.

GEORGE II.'s ISSUE.

Princeſs Amelia Sophia, born June 10, 1711.

LORD LIEUTENANT's of IRELAND ſince the UNION.

1707, April 17, Thomas, earl of Pembroke.
1708, Nov. 25, Thomas, lord Wharton.
1711, July 3. James, duke of Ormond.
1713, Oct. 27, Charles, duke of Shrewſbury.
1717, Auguſt 7, Charles, duke of Bolton.
1721, Auguſt 28, Charles, duke of Grafton.
1724, October 22, John, lord Carteret.
1731, September 11, Lionel, duke of Dorſet.
1737, September 7, William, duke of Devonſhire.
1745, Auguſt 31, Philip, earl of Cheſterfield.
1747, September 13, William, earl of Harrington.
1751, September 19, Lionel, duke of Dorſet.
1755, May, 5, William, marquis of Hartington.
1757, September 25, John, duke of Bedford.
1761, October 6, Dunk, earl of Halifax.
1763, Sept. 22, Hugh, earl of Northumberland.
1765, June 5, lord viſcount Weymouth.
1765, October 18, Francis, earl of Hertford.
1766, October 6, Earl of Briſtol.

1767, Auguſt 9, George, viſcount Townſhend, the firſt who reſided.
1772, Oct. 9, Simon, earl Harcourt.
1776, Nov. 2, John, earl of Buckinghamſhire.
1780, Oct. 13, Frederic, earl of Carliſle.
1782, April 10, William, duke of Portland.
1782, July 31, George, earl Temple, now Marquis of Buckingham.
1783, Apr. 20, Robert, earl of Northington.
1784, Feb. 14, Charles, duke of Rutland.

A LIST of the LORD CHANCELLORS ſince JAMES the Iſt.

*** *In theſe dates the Old Stile is preſerved, till the alteration.*

	When made.
Sir Francis Bacon, afterwards viſcount St. Albans,	Mar. 1616
John Williams, afterwards archbiſhop of York, died March 25, 1650,	July, 1620
Lord Coventry, died 1639,	Nov. 1625
Sir John Finch,	Jan. 1639
Sir Edward Littleton, died 1645, aged 56,	Jan. 1640
Sir Richard Lane,	Aug. 1645
Sir Edward Herbert, died 1660,	1653
Lord Clarendon,	Dec. 1657
Sir Orlando Bridgman,	Aug. 1667
Earl of Shaftſbury, died Jan. 22, 1682, aged 61,	Nov. 1672
Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, died Dec. 11, 1682, aged 60,	1673
Lord Guilford, died Sept. 5, 1685,	Dec. 1682
Lord Jeffreys, died April 18, 1689,	Oct. 1685
Sir John Maynard, Anthony Kecke, and William Rawlinſon,	Mar. 1689
Lord Somers, died 1716, aged 63,	Mar. 1692
Sir Nathan Wright,	May, 1700

Lord

	When made.
Lord Cowper, firſt Chancellor of Great Britain,	Oct. 1705
In commiſſion.	Aug. 1710
Lord Harcourt,	Apr. 1713
Lord Cowper, again,	Sept. 1714
Lord Parker, afterwards earl of Macclesfield,	May 1718
Lord King, died 1734, aged 64,	June, 1725
Lord Talbot, died Feb. 14, 1737, aged 52,	Nov. 1733
Philip York, earl of Hardwicke,	1737
Lord Henley, afterwards earl of Northington,	Jan. 1761
Charles Pratt, Lord Camden,	July, 1766
Charles York,	Jan. 1770
In commiſſion, viz. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, knt. Hon. Henry Bathurſt, and Sir Richard Aſton, knt.	Jan. 1770
Hen. Bathurſt, lord Apſley, now earl Bathurſt,	Jan. 1771
Lord Thurlow,	June 2, 1778
In commiſſion, viz. lord Loughborough, Sir William Aſhurſt, and Sir William Beaumont Hotham,	Apr. 9, 1783
Lord Thurlow, again,	Dec. 23, 1783

CHANCELLORS of the Univerſity of OXFORD.

When elected.	
1552,	Sir John Maſon, knight.
1556,	Cardinal Pole, archbiſhop of Canterbury.
1558,	Henry Fitzalen, earl of Arundel.
1559,	Sir John Maſon, again.
1564,	Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter.
1588,	Sir Criſtopher Hatton, lord chancellor.
1591,	Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorſet.
1608,	Richard Bancroft, archbiſhop of Canterbury.
1610,	Thomas Egerton, lord Elleſmere.
1616,	William, earl of Pembroke.
1630,	William Laud, archbiſhop of Canterbury.
1641,	Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke.
1643,	William, marquis of Hertford.

When elected.
1647, Philip, earl of Pembroke, again.
1650, Oliver Cromwell, lord protector of England, &c.
1657, Lord Richard Cromwell, protector.
1660, Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon.
1667, Sheldon, archbiſhop of Canterbury.
1669, James, duke of Ormond.
1688, James, duke of Ormond, grandſon of the above.
1715, ——— earl of Arran.
1759, John, earl of Weſtmoreland.
1762, George Henry, earl of Litchfield.
1772, Frederick, lord North.

CHANCELLORS of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE.

When inſtalled.
1547, Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet, uncle to Edward IV.
1549, John Dudley, duke of Northumberland.
1553, Stephen Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter.
1556, Reginald Pole, archbiſhop of Canterbury.
1558, Sir William Cecil, afterwards lord Burleigh.
1598, Robert Devereux, earl of Eſſex.
1600, Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Saliſbury.
1611, Henry Howard, earl of Northampton.
1614, Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk.
1621, Thomas Bancroft, archbiſhop of Canterbury.
1626, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.
1628, Henry Rich, earl of Holland.
1648, Edward Montague, earl of Mancheſter.
1671, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.
1674, James Scott, duke of Monmouth.
1682, Chriſtopher Monke, duke of Albermarle.
1688, Charles Seymour, duke of Somerſet.
1748, Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcaſtle.
1768, Auguſtus Fitzroy, duke of Grafton.

A Liſt

A List of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY, since the Restoration; with the dates of their Translations.

‡ *This mark* * *implies of honourable houses.*

	Names.	Tran.
75	William Juxton, once lord treasurer,	Sept. 1660
76	Gilbert Sheldon,	July, 1663
77	William Sancroft, deprived Feb. 1, 1691.	Jan. 1677
78	John Tillotson,	Apr. 1691
79	Thomas Tennison,	Dec. 1694
80	William Wake,	Dec. 1715
81	John Potter,	Mar. 1737
82	Thomas Herring,	Dec. 1747
83	Matthew Hutton,	May, 1757
84	Thomas Secker,	May, 1758
85	Frederick Cornwallis,*	Oct. 1768
86	John Moore,	Apr. 1783

N. B. The figures before the names refer to the number of bishops since the establishment of the see.

Such bishops as follow Canterbury, are subject to Canterbury; such as follow York, to York.

Bishops of St. ASAPH, since the Restoration. 37

38	George Griffith,	Oct. 1660
39	Henry Glemham,	Oct. 1667
40	Isaac Barrow,	Mar. 1669
41	William Lloyd,	Sept. 1680
42	Edward Jones,	Dec. 1692
43	George Hooper,	Oct. 1703
44	William Beveridge,	July, 1704
45	William Fleetwood,	May, 1708
46	John Wynne,	Nov. 1714
47	Francis Hare,	Dec. 1727
48	Thomas Tanner,	Nov. 1731
49	Isaac Maddox,	Sept. 1736
50	Samuel Lisle,	Apr. 1744
51	Robert Drummond,*	Mar. 1748

	Names.	Tran.
51	Robert Drummond, *	Mar. 1748
52	Richard Newcombe,	Aug. 1761
53	Jonathan Shipley,	June 1769

BANGOR. 47.

48	William Roberts, died 1665,	1637
49	Robert Morgan,	June, 1666
50	Humphry Lloyd,	Oct. 1673
51	Humphrey Humphreys,	June, 1689
52	John Evans,	Jan. 1701
53	Benjamin Hoadley,	Dec. 1715
54	Richard Reynolds,	Nov. 1721
55	William Baker,	Aug. 1723
56	Thomas Sherlock,	Feb. 1727
57	Charles Cecil,	May, 1735
58	Thomas Herring,	Feb. 1738
59	Matthew Hutton,	Nov. 1743
60	Zachary Pearce,	Mar. 1747
61	John Egerton, *	July, 1756
62	John Ewer,	Jan. 1769
63	John Moore,	1775
64	John Warren,	May, 1783

BATH and WELLS, 55.

56	William Pierce,	1632
57	Robert Creighton,	May, 1670
58	Peter Mew,	Dec. 1672
59	Thomas Kenn, deprived Feb. 1690,	Feb. 1684
60	William Beveridge, nominated, but refuſed it,	Apr. 1691
61	Richard Kidder,	June, 1691
62	George Hooper,	Mar. 1703
63	John Wynne,	Nov. 1727
64	Edward Willes,	Dec. 1743
65	Charles Moſs,	1774

BRISTOL

BRISTOL. 13.

	Names.	Tran.
14	Gilbert Ironſide,	Dec. 1660
15	Guy Carlton,	Dec. 1661
16	William Gulſton,	Jan. 1678
17	John Lake,	Aug. 1684
18	Jonathan Trelawney,	Nov. 1685
19	Gilbert Ironſide,	Oct. 1689
20	Joſeph Hall,	Aug. 1691
21	John Robinſon,	Nov. 1710
22	George Smalridge	Mar. 1714
23	Hugh Boulter,	Oct. 1719
24	William Bradſhaw,	Oct. 1724
25	Charles Cecil,	Mar. 1733
26	Thomas Secker,	Feb. 1735
27	Thomas Gooch,	June, 1737
28	Joſeph Butler,	Dec. 1738
29	John Conybeare,	Jan. 1751
30	John Hume,	July, 1756
31	Philip Yonge,	July, 1758
32	Thomas Newton,	Jan. 1761
33	Lewis Bagot, *	Feb. 1782
34	Chriſt. Wilſon,	June. 1782 3

CHICHESTER, 72

73	Henry King,	1641
74	Peter Gunning,	Feb. 1669
75	Ralph Brideoke,	Mar. 1675
76	Guy Carlton,	Jan. 1678
77	John Lake,	Oct. 1685
78	Simon Patrick,	Oct. 1689
79	Robert Grove,	Aug. 1691
80	John Williams,	Dec. 1696
81	Thomas Manningham,	Aug. 1709
82	Thomas Bowers,	Aug. 1722
83	Edward Waddington,	Oct. 1724
84	Francis Hare,	Dec. 1731
85	Matthias Mawſon,	Nov. 1740
86	Sir William Aſhburnham, *	Apr. 1754

St. DAVIDS.

St. DAVIDS. 92.

	Names.	Tran.
93	William Lucy,	Oct. 1660
94	William Thomas,	Nov. 1677
95	Laurence Womack,	Nov. 1683
96	John Lloyd,	Oct. 1686
97	T. Watſon, deprived Aug. 3, 1699,	June 1687
	See vacant 5 years 8 months.	
98	George Bull,	Mar. 1705
99	Philip Biſſe,	Nov. 1710
100	Adam Ottley,	Feb. 1712
101	Richard Smalbroke,	Jan. 1723
102	Elias Sydall,	May, 1731
103	Nicholas Clagett,	Feb. 1732
104	Edward Willes,	Jan. 1743
105	Richard Trevor,	Apr. 1744
106	Anthony Ellys,	Feb. 1753
107	Samuel Squire,	June, 1761
108	Robert Lowth,	June, 1766
109	Charles Moſs,	Dec. 1766
110	James York, *	1774
111	John Warren,	July, 1779
112	Edward Smalwell,	June, 1783

ELY. 39.

40	Matthew Wren,	1638
41	Benjamin Laney,	May, 1667
42	Peter Gunning,	Feb. 1674
43	Francis Turner, deprived Feb. 1690	Aug. 1684
44	Simon Patrick,	Apr. 1691
45	John Moore,	July, 1707
46	William Fleetwood,	Nov. 1714
47	Thomas Green,	Sept, 1723
48	Robert Butts,	July, 1738
49	Sir Thomas Gooch,	Mar. 1748
50	Matthias Mawſon,	Apr. 1754
51	Edmund Keene,	Jan. 1771
52	James Yorke, *	July, 1781

EXETER.

EXETER. 41.

	Names.	Tran.
42	John Gauden,	Nov. 1660
43	Seth Ward,	July, 1662
44	Anthony Sparrow,	Oct. 1667
45	Thomas Lamplugh,	Oct. 1676
46	Jonathan Trelawney,	Apr. 1689
47	Offspring Blackall,	Jan. 1707
48	Lancelot Blackburn,	Jan. 1716
49	Stephen Weſton,	Dec. 1724
50	Nicholas Clagett,	Aug. 1742
51	George Lavington,	Feb. 1746
52	Frederick Keppel, *	Nov. 1762
53	John Roſs,	Jan. 1778

GLOCESTER. 11.

12	William Nicholſon,	Nov. 1660
13	John Pritchard,	Oct. 1672
14	Robert Frampton, deprived Feb. 1, 1690.	Mar. 1681
15	Edward Fowler,	Apr. 1691
16	Richard Willis,	Nov. 1714
17	Elias Sydall,	Dec, 1731
18	Martin Benſon,	Feb. 1735
19	James Johnſon,	Jan. 1753
20	William Warburton,	Feb. 1769
21	James Yorke, *	July 1779
22	James Hallifax,	Sept. 1781

HEREFORD. 77.

78	Nicholas Monck,	Dec. 1660
79	Herbert Croft,	Jan. 1661
80	Gilbert Ironſide,	May, 1691
81	Humphrey Humphreys,	Dec. 1701
82	Philip Biſſe,	Feb. 1712
83	Benjamin Hoadley,	Sept. 1721
84	Henry Egerton,	Feb. 1724
85	Lord James Beauclerk,*	May, 1746

LANDAFF. 71.

	Names.	Tran.
72	Morgan Owen,	1639
73	Hugh Lloyd,	Dec. 1663
74	Francis Davies,	July, 1667
75	William Lloyd,	Apr. 1675
76	William Beaw,	Jan. 1679
77	John Tyler,	June, 1706
78	Robert Clavering,	Dec. 1724
79	John Harris,	Dec. 1729
80	Matthias Mawſon,	Feb. 1739
81	John Gilbert,	Jan. 1741
82	Edward Creſſet,	Dec. 1748
83	Edward Willes,	Mar. 1749
84	Richard Newcombe,	Apr. 1755
85	John Ewer,	Oct. 1761
86	Jonathan Shipley,	Jan. 1769
87	Shute Barrington, *	June, 1769
88	Richard Watſon,	July, 1782

LITCHFIELD and COVENTRY. 74.

75	Accepted Frewen,	1643
76	John Hacket,	Dec. 1661
77	Thomas Wood,	June, 1671
78	William Lloyd,	Oct. 1692
79	John Hough,	Aug. 1699
80	Edward Chandler,	Nov. 1717
81	Richard Smalbroke,	Feb. 1730
82	Frederick Cornwallis,*	Mar. 1749
83	John Egerton, *	1768
84	Brownlow North, *	July, 1771
85	Richard Hurd,	Jan. 1775
86	James Cornwallis, *	July, 1781

LINCOLN. 64

65	Robert Sanderſon,	Oct. 1660
66	Benjamin Laney,	Mar. 1663
67	William Fuller,	Sept. 1667
68	Thomas Barlowe,	May, 1675
69	Thomas Tenniſon,	Nov. 1691

	Names.	Tran.
70	James Gardiner,	Mar. 1694
71	William Wake,	July, 1705
72	Edmund Gibſon,	Jan. 1717
73	Richard Reynolds,	June, 1723
74	John Thomas,	Apr. 1744
75	John Green,	Jan. 1762
76	Thomas Thurlow, *	May, 1779

LONDON. 88.

89	William Juxton,	1633
90	Gilbert Sheldon,	1660
91	Humphrey Hinchman,	Sept. 1663
92	Henry Compton,*	Dec. 1675
93	John Robinſon,	Aug. 1713
94	Edmund Gibſon,	Apr. 1723
95	Thomas Sherlock,	Dec. 1748
96	Thomas Hayter,	Oct. 1761
97	Richard Oſbaldeſton,	Mar. 1762
98	Richard Terrick,	June, 1764
99	Robert Lowth,	Apr. 1777

NORWICH 68.

69	Edward Reynolds,	Nov. 1660
70	Anthony Sparrow,	Aug. 1676
71	Will. Lloyd, deprived Feb. 1, 1690.	June, 1685
72	John Moore,	Apr. 1691
73	Charles Trimnel,	Jan. 1707
74	Thomas Green,	Aug. 1721
75	John Leng,	Nov. 1723
76	William Baker,	Dec. 1727
77	Robert Butts,	Mar. 1733
78	Thomas Gooch,	Oct. 1738
79	Samuel Liſle,	Apr. 1748
80	Thomas Hayter,	Dec. 1749
81	Philip Yonge,	Dec. 1761
82	Lewis Bagot,*	May, 1783

OXFORD. 7.

8	Robert Skinner,	1640
9	William Paul,	Nov. 1663

	Names.	Tran.
10	Walter Blandford,	Nov. 1665
11	Nathaniel Crew,	June, 1671
12	Henry Compton,*	Nov. 1674
13	John Fell,	Jan. 1675
14	Samuel Parker,	Oct. 1686
15	Timothy Hall,	Oct. 1688
16	John Hough,	May, 1690
17	William Talbot	Sept. 1699
18	John Potter,	Apr. 1715
19	Thomas Secker,	June, 1737
20	John Hume,	June, 1758
21	Robert Lowth,	Oct. 1766
22	John Butler,	Apr. 1777

PETERBOROUGH. 9.

10	Benjamin Laney,	Nov. 1660
11	Joſeph Henſhaw,	Apr. 1663
12	William Lloyd,	Mar. 1679
13	Thomas White,	Aug. 1685
14	Richard Cumberland,	May, 1691
15	White Kennet,	Oct. 1718
16	Robert Clavering,	Feb. 1729
17	John Thomas,	Oct. 1747
18	Richard Terrick,	July, 1757
19	Robert Lamb,	July, 1764
20	John Hinchcliffe,	Dec. 1769

ROCHESTER. 81.

82	John Warner,	1637
83	John Dolben,	Nov. 1666
84	Francis Turner,	Nov. 1683
85	Thomas Sprat,	Nov. 1684
86	F. Atterbury, deprived June, 1723.	June, 1713
87	Samuel Bradford,	July, 1723
88	Joſeph Wilcocks,	Jan. 1731
89	Zachary Pearce,	July, 1756
90	John Thomas,	1775

SALISBURY.

SALISBURY. 70.

	Names.	Tran.
71	Brian Duppa,	1641
72	Humphrey Hinchman,	Oct. 1660
73	John Earle,	Sept. 1663
74	Alexander Hyde,	Dec. 1665
75	Seth Ward,	Sept. 1667
76	Gilbert Burnet,	Mar. 1689
77	William Talbot,	Apr. 1715
78	Richard Willis,	Nov. 1721
79	Benjamin Hoadley,	Oct. 1723
80	Thomas Sherlock,	Nov. 1734
81	John Gilbert,	Jan. 1748
82	John Thomas,	June, 1757
83	Robert Drummond,*	June, 1761
84	John Thomas,	Dec. 1761
85	John Hume,	Sept. 1766
86	Shute Barrington,*	Aug. 1782

WINCHESTER. 70.

71	Brian Duppa,	Sept. 1660
72	George Morley,	Apr. 1662
73	Peter Mew,	Nov. 1684
74	Sir Jonathan Trelawney,	June, 1707
75	Charles Trimnel,	July, 1721
76	Richard Willis,	Sept. 1723
77	Benjamin Hoadley,	Oct. 1734
78	John Thomas,	June, 1761
79	Brownlow North,*	Apr. 1781

WORCESTER. 84.

85	George Morley,	Oct. 1660
86	John Gauden,	May, 1662
87	John Earle,	Nov. 1662
88	Robert Skinner,	Oct. 1663
89	Walter Blandford,	June, 1671
90	James Fleetwood,	July, 1679
91	William Thomas,	Aug. 1683
92	Edward Stillingfleet,	Oct. 1685
93	William Lloyd,	Jan. 1699

	Names.	Tran.
94	John Hough,	Sept. 1717
95	Iſaac Maddox,	Nov. 1743
96	James Johnſon,	Nov. 1759
97	Brownlow North,*	Jan. 1775
98	Richard Hurd,	May, 1781

YORK. 70.

71	Accepted Frewen,	Sept. 1660
72	Richard Sterne,	Apr. 1664
73	JohnDolben,	July, 1683
74	Thomas Lamplugh,	Nov. 1688
75	John Sharp,	July, 1691
76	Sir William Dawes,	Mar. 1714
77	Launcelot Blackburn,	Dec. 1724
78	Thomas Herring	Apr. 1743
79	Matthew Hutton,	Dec. 1747
80	John Gilbert,	June, 1757
81	Robert Drummond,*	Oct. 1761
82	William Markham,	Dec. 1776

CARLISLE. 40.

41	Richard Sterne,	Dec. 1660
42	Edward Rainbow,	July, 1664
43	Thomas Smith,	June, 1684
44	William Nicholſon,	June, 1702
45	Samuel Bradford,	Apr. 1718
46	John Waugh,	June, 1723
47	Sir George Flemming,	Feb. 1734
48	Richard Oſbaldeſton,	Oct. 1747
49	Charles Lyttleton,*	Mar. 1762
50	Edmund Law,	Mar. 1769

CHESTER. 11.

12	Bryan Walton,	Dec. 1660
13	Henry Ferne,	Feb. 1662
14	George Hall,	May, 1662
15	John Wilkins,	Nov. 1668
16	John Pearſon,	Feb. 1672

17 Thomas

	Names.	Tran.
17	Thomas Cartwright,	Oct. 1686
18	Nicholas Stratford,	Sept. 1689
19	Sir William Dawes,	Feb. 1707
20	Francis Gaſtrell,	Apr. 1714
21	Samuel Peploe,	Apr. 1726
22	Edmund Keene,	Mar. 1753
23	William Markham,	Jan. 1771
24	Beilby Porteus,	Dec. 1776

DURHAM. 68.

69	John Coſin,	Dec. 1660
70	Nathaniel, Lord Crew,*	Oct. 1674
71	William Talbot,	Sept. 1721
72	Edward Chandler,	Nov. 1730
73	Joſeph Butler,	Nov. 1750
74	Richard Trevor,*	Jan. 1753
75	John Egerton,*	June, 1771

A LIST of IRISH BISHOPS.

	ARCHBISHOPS.	Promoted
Armagh,	Robinſon, Lord Rokeby,*	1765
Dublin,	Robert Fowler,	1779
Caſhel,	Charles Agar,*	1779
Tuam,	Hon. Joſ. D. Bourke,*	1782
	BISHOPS.	
Meath,	Hon. Hen. Maxwell,*	1766
Kildare,	Charles Jackſon,	1772
Waterford,	William Newcome,	1779
Clogher,	John Hotham,	1782
Limerick,	W. Cecil Pery	1784
Raphoe,	James Hawkins,	1780
Elphin,	Charles Dodgſon,	1775
Down,	Wm. Dickſon,	1783
Oſſory,	Hon. William Beresford,*	1782
Derry,	Earl of Briſtol,	1768

	Bishops	Promoted
Cloyne,	Richard Woodward,	1781
Killaloe,	William Preſton,	1784
Corke,	Iſaac Mann,	1772
Clonfert,	John Law,	1782
Leighlin,	Walt. Cope,	1782
Kilmore,	George Lewis Jones,	1774
Dromore,	Thomas Percy,	1782

BISHOP of SODOR and MAN.

Claudius Crigan, 1784

The LORD MAYORS of LONDON, ſince the UNION.

Sir R. Beddingfield,	1707	H. Parſons, eſq.	1731
Sir Wm. Withers,	1708	Sir Francis Child,	1732
Sir C. Duncombe,	1709	John Barber eſq.	1733
Sir Sam. Gerard,	1710	Sir Wm. Billers,	1734
Sir Gil. Heathcote,	1711	Sir Edward Bellamy,	1735
Sir R. Beachcroft,	1712	Sir John Williams,	1736
Sir Rich. Hoare,	1713	Sir J. Thompſon	1737
Sir Sam. Stanier,	1714	Sir John Barnard,	1738
Sir W. Humphreys,	1715	Micajah Perry, eſq.	1739
Sir Charles Peers,	1716	Sir John Salter,	1740
Sir J. Bateman,	1717	H. Parſons, eſq. / D. Lambert, eſq.	1741
Sir Wm. Lewen,	1718		
Sir John Ward,	1719	Sir R. Godſchall, / G. Heathcote, eſq.	1742
Sir G. Thorold,	1720		
Sir John Fryer,	1721	Robert Wilmot, eſq.	1743
Sir Wm. Stewart,	1722	Sir Robert Weſtley,	1744
Sir Ger. Conyers,	1723	Sir Hen. Marſhal,	1745
Sir Peter Delme,	1724	Sir Richard Hoare,	1746
Sir G. Martins,	1725	William Benn, eſq.	1747
Sir Francis Forbes,	1726	Sir R. Ladbroke,	1748
Sir John Eyles,	1727	Sir Wm. Calvert,	1749
Sir Ed. Beecher,	1728	Sir Sam. Pennant, / J. Blachford, eſq.	1750
Sir Robert Bailis,	1729		
Sir Richard Brocas,	1730	F. Cockayne, eſq.	1751

T. Win-

T. Winterbottom, esq. } 1752
R. Alsop, esq. }
Sir Crisp. Gascoyne, 1753
Edw. Ironside, esq. }
Thomas Rawlinson, esq. } 1754
Stephen Theodore Janssen, esq. 1755
Slingsby Bethel, esq. 1756
M. Dickenson, esq. 1757
Sir Charles Asgil, Bt. 1758
Sir Richard Glyn, Bt. 1759
Thomas Chitty, esq. 1760
Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bt. 1761
Sir Sam. Fludyer, Bt. 1762
W. Beckford, esq. 1763
W. Bridgen, esq 1764
Sir W. Stevenson, 1765
George Nelson, esq. 1766
Sir Robert Kite, 1767
Rt. hon. T. Harley, 1768
Sam. Turner, esq. 1769
W. Beckford, esq. }
Barlow Trecothick, esq. } 1770
Brass Crosby, esq. 1771
William Nash, esq. 1772
J. Townshend, esq. 1773
Frederick Bull, esq. 1774
John Wilkes, esq. 1775
J. Sawbridge, esq. 1776
Tho Halifax, esq. 1777
Samuel Plumbe, esq. 1778
Brack. Kennet, esq. 1779
Sir W. Lewis, 1780
Sir William Plomer, 1781
Nat. Newnham, esq. 1782
Rob, Peckham, esq. 1783
Rich. Clark, esq. 1784
Tho. Wright, esq. 1785
Tho. Sainsbury, esq. 1786

LORD CHAMBERLAINS, from the present KING's ACCESSION.

†§† *The* DATES *mark the* APPOINTMENT.

Duke of Devonshire.	
Duke of Marlborough,	Nov. 22, 1762
Earl Gower,	Apr. 22, 1763
Duke of Portland,	July 12, 1765
Earl of Hertford,	Dec. 4, 1766
Duke of Manchester,	Apr. 1782
Earl of Hertford,	Ap. 12, 1783
Earl of Salisbury,	Dec. 26, 1783

VICE

VICE CHAMBERLAINS.

Right hon. William Finch.	
Earl of Jerſey,	July 12, 1765
Hon. Thomas Robinſon, now lord Grantham,	Feb. 13, 1770
Lord Hinchingbroke,	Feb. 6, 1771
Lord Chewton,	May 2, 1782
Lord Herbert,	Nov. 17, 1784

GROOMS of the STOLE.

Earl of Rochford.	
Earl of Bute,	Nov. 25, 1760
Earl of Huntingdon,	Mar. 25, 1761
Earl of Briſtol,	Jan. 29, 1770
Viſcount Weymouth,	March 1775
Earl of Aſhburnham,	Nov. 10, 1775
Viſcount Weymouth,	May 1, 1782

LORD STEWARDS.

Duke of Rutland.	
Earl Talbot,	Mar. 25, 1761
Earl of Carliſle,	May 1782
Duke of Rutland,	Jan. 1783
Earl of Dartmouth,	Apr. 12, 1783
Duke of Chandos,	Dec. 26, 1783

COMPTROLLERS.

Lord Edgcumbe.	
Earl Powis,	May 22. 1761
Lord George Cavendiſh,	Nov. 25, 1761
Lord Charles Spencer,	Nov. 22, 1762
Thomas Pelham, now lord Pelham,	July 20, 1765
Sir William Meredith,	Nov. 10, 1775
Lord Onſlow,	Dec. 1777
Sir Richard Worſley,	Nov. 1779
Earl of Ludlow,	Apr. 10, 1782
Lord Galway,	Mar. 28, 1784

TREASURERS.

Lord Thomond.		
Earl Powis,	Nov. 25,	1761
Lord Edgcumbe,	July 20,	1765
John (now Sir John) Shelly	Nov. 27,	1766
Earl of Carliſle,	May	1777
Lord Onſlow,	Nov.	1779
Earl of Saliſbury	Sept.	1780
Earl of Effingham	Apr. 10,	1782
Hon. Charles Greville,	Apr. 12,	1783
Lord Courtown,	Aug.	1784

COFFERERS.

Duke of Leeds.		
James Grenville,	Apr. 3,	1761
Lord Thomond,	Nov. 25,	1761
Earl of Scarborough,	July 20,	1765
Hans Stanley,	Dec. 4,	1766
Jeremiah Dyſon, eſq.		1774
Hans Stanley,		1776
Lord Beauchamp,	Jan.	1780

MASTERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

John Harris.		
Hon. Hen. Fred. Thynne,	Apr. 19,	1768
Sir Fran. Hen. Drake,	Dec. 19,	1770

MASTERS of the HORSE.

Earl Gower		
Earl of Hungtingdon,	Nov. 25,	1760
Duke of Rutland,	Mar. 25,	1761
Earl of Hertford,	Aug.	1766
Duke of Ancaſter,	Dec. 13,	1766
Duke of Northumberland,	Dec. 8,	1778
Duke of Montague,	Jan.	1781

CAPTAINS

CAPTAINS of the BAND of GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS.

Lord Berkeley of Stratton.		
Earl of Litchfield,	July 17,	1762
Lord Edgcumbe,	Dec. 8,	1772
Lord De Ferrars, (now lord Leiceſter)	Apr. 6,	1782
Earl of Jerſey,	May, 20,	1782
Earl of Leiceſter,	Jan.	1784

KEEPERS of the GREAT WARDROBE.

Sir Thomas Robinſon, late lord Grantham.		
Earl Gower,	Nov. 25,	1760
Lord Le Deſpencer,	May, 3,	1763
Earl of Aſhburnham,	July 20,	1765
Lord Pelham,	Nov. 10,	1775

MASTERS of the JEWEL OFFICE

Sir Richard Lyttleton.		
Earl of Darlington,	Dec.	1762

QUEEN's HOUSEHOLD.

LORD CHAMBERLAINS.

EARL (late duke) of Northumberland.		
Earl Harcourt,	Apr. 21,	1763
Earl Delawar,		1768
Marquis of Caermarthen,	Dec.	1777
Lord Southampton,	Oct.	1780
Earl of Ayleſbury	Jan.	1781

VICE CHAMBERLAINS,

Lord Viſcount Cantalupe.	
Hon. Charles Fitzroy, now lord Southampton,	1768
Hon. Robert Brudenell	1766

MASTERS

MASTERS of the HORSE.

Earl Harcourt,	
Viſcount Weymouth,	Apr. 21, 1763
Earl Delawar,	May, 1765
Duke of Ancaſter,	June 1765
Duke of Beaufort	Jan. 20, 1768
Earl Waldgrave,	Nov. 1784

TREASURERS.

Andrew Stone, eſq.	
Earl of Guildford,	1774

SECRETARIES.

General Græme.	
Ja. Harris, eſq.	1774
Hon. G. A. North,	1780
Hon. Richard Howard	1784

COMPTROLLERS.

Hon. Sewallis Shirley.	
General Græme,	1765
Ja. Harris, eſq	1774
Hon. G. A. North,	1786
Hon. Rich. Howard,	1784

TREASURERS of the CHAMBER.

Charles Townſhend.	
Sir Francis Daſhwood (afterwards lord Le Deſpencer),	Mar. 21, 1761
Sir Gilbert Elliot,	May 29, 1762
Sir George Rice,	Apr. 12, 1770
Lord Charles Spencer,	Nov. 1779

LORD PRESIDENTS.

Earl Granville—Died Jan. 2, 1763.—Vacant till September following.

Duke of Bedford,	Sept. 9, 1763
Earl of Winchelſea,	July 19. 1765
Eorl of Northington,	July 30, 1766
Earl Gower,	Dec. 23, 1767
Earl Bathurſt,	Nov. 1779
Lord Camden.	Mar. 27, 1782
Lord Stormont,	Apr. 2, 1783
Earl Gower,	Dec. 19, 1783

LORD WARDENS of the STANNARIES.

Lord Waldegrave.	
Humphrey Morice,	Dec. 20, 1762

CHANCELLORS of the DUCHY of LANCASTER.

Lord Kinnoul.	
Lord Strange,	Dec. 15, 1762
Lord Hyde, now lord Clarendon,	June, 14, 1771
Lord Aſhburton,	Apr. 17, 1782
Earl of Derby,	Aug. 29, 1783
Earl of Clarendon,	Dec. 31, 1783

LORDS PRIVY SEAL.

Earl Temple.	
In commiſſion. E. Weſton, W. Sharpe, and Jer. Dyſon.	Oct. 12, 1761
Duke of Bedford,	Nov. 25, 1761
Duke of Marlborough,	Apr. 20, 1763
Duke of Newcaſtle,	July 15, 1765
Earl of Chatham,	July 30, 1766
Earl of Briſtol,	Nov. 2, 1768
Earl of Halifax.	Feb. 9, 1770
Earl of Suffolk,	Jan. 22, 1771
Duke of Grafton,	June 12, 1771
Earl of Dartmouth,	Nov. 10, 1775
Duke of Grafton,	Mar. 27, 1782
Earl of Carliſle,	Apr. 2, 1783
Duke of Rutland,	Dec. 23, 1783

Earl

Earl of Temple,	Nov. 21, 1784
In commiſſion,	Mar. 8, 1784
Earl Gower,	Mar. 27, 1784

ATTORNEYS and SOLICITORS GENERAL.

Attorneys.

Charles Pratt (now lord Camden)	
Mr. Yorke,	Dec. 14, 1761
Sir Fletcher Norton (lord Grantley),	Nov. 1763
Hon. Charles Yorke,	Aug. 1765
William De Grey (lord Walſingham),	Aug. 1766
Edward (now lord) Thurlow,	Jan, 23, 1771
Alexander Wedderburne (now lord Loughborough),	July, 1778
James Wallace,	Aug. 1780
Lloyd Kenyon,	Apr. 20, 1782
James Wallace,	Apr. 1783
John Lee,	Nov. 18, 1783
Lloyd Kenyon,	Dec. 26, 1783
Pepper Arden,	Mar. 30, 1784

Solicitors.

Hon. Charles Yorke.	
Sir Fletcher Norton (lord Grantley),	Dec. 14, 1761
William De Grey (lord Walſingham),	Nov. 1763
Edward Willes,	Aug. 1766
John Dunning (lord Aſhburton),	Dec. 23, 1767
Edward (now lord) Thurlow,	Mar. 1770
Alexander Wedderburne (now lord Loughborough),	Jan. 23, 1771
James Wallace,	July 1778
James Mansfield,	Sept. 1780
John Lee,	Apr. 20, 1782
Pepper Arden,	July, 1782
John Lee,	Apr. 15, 1783
James Mansfield,	Nov. 18, 1783
Pepper Arden,	Dec. 26, 1783
Arch. Macdonald,	Apr. 7, 1784

FIRST LORDS of the TREASURY.

Duke of Newcaſtle.	
Earl of Bute,	May 29, 1762
George Grenville,	Apr. 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham,	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton,	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord North,	Jan. 28, 1770
Marquis of Rockingham,	Mar. 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburne,	July 13, 1782
Duke of Portland,	Apr. 5, 1783
William Pitt,	Dec. 17, 1783

CHANCELLORS of the EXCHEQUER.

Henry Bilſon Legge,	
Lord Barrington,	Mar. 21, 1761
Sir Francis Daſhwood (lord Le Deſpencer),	May 29, 1762
George Grenville,	Apr. 16, 1763
William Dowdeſwell,	July 12, 1765
Charles Townſhend.	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord North,	Sep. 16, 1767
Lord John Cavendiſh	Mar. 30, 1782
William Pitt,	July 13, 1782
Lord John Cavendiſh,	Apr. 5, 1783
William Pitt,	Dec. 27, 1783

SECRETARIES to the FIRST LORD.

Charles Jenkinſon, (Ld. Hawkeſbury)	May 29, 1762
Edmund Burke,	July 12, 1765
Richard Stonehewer,	Aug. 2, 1766
Sir Grey Cooper and John Robinſon.	
Richard Burke and —— Strachey,	Mar. 30, 1782
R. B. Sheridan,	Apr. 2, 1783
Geo. Roſe, and Tho. Steele.	Dec. 27, 1783

SECRETARIES of STATE.

Southern Department.

William Pitt (lord Chatham).	
Earl of Egremont,	Oct. 9, 1761
Earl of Sandwich	Sep. 9, 1763
Henry Seymour Conway,	July 12, 1765
Duke of Richmond,	May 23, 1766
Earl of Shelburne,	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord Weymouth,	Oct. 21, 1768
Earl of Rochford,	Dec. 19, 1770
Viſcount Weymouth,	Nov. 10, 1775
Earl of Hillſborough,	Nov. 1779
Earl of Shelburne,	Mar 27, 1782
Tho. Townſhend (after lord Sidney),	July 10, 1782
Lord North,	Apr. 2, 1783
Earl Temple,	Dec. 19, 1783
Marquis of Carmarthen,	Dec. 23, 1783

Northern Department.

Earl of Holderneſſe.	
Earl of Bute,	Mar. 25, 1761
George Grenville,	May 29, 1762
Earl of Halifax,	Oct. 14, 1762
Duke of Grafton,	July 12, 1765
Henry Seymour Conway,	May 23, 1766
Lord Weymouth,	Jan. 20, 1768
Earl of Rochford,	Oct. 21, 1768
Earl of Sandwich,	Dec. 19, 1770
Earl of Halifax,	Jan. 22, 1771
Earl of Suffolk,	June 12, 1771
Viſcount Stormont,	Oct. 27, 1779
Charles James Fox,	Mar. 27, 1782
Lord Grantham,	July 17, 1782
Charles James Fox	Apr. 2, 1783
Lord Sidney,	Dec. 23, 1783

FIRST LORDS of TRADE.

Earl of Halifax.	
Lord Sandys,	Mar. 21, 1761
Charles Townſhend,	Mar, 1, 1763
Lord Shelburne,	Apr. 20, 1763
Lord Hilſborough,	Sep. 9, 1763
Lord Dartmouth,	July 20, 1765
Lord Hillſborough,	Aug: 16, 1766
Lord Clare,	Dec. 1766
Lord Dartmouth,	Aug. 31, 1772
Lord George Germain (Sackville)	Nov. 1775
Earl of Carliſle,	Nov. 1779
Earl of Grantham,	Feb. 1781

PAYMASTERS GENERAL of the FORCES.

Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland.	
Charles Townſhend,	June 8, 1765
Lord North, and George Cooke, eſq.	Aug. 2, 1766
T. Townſhend, and G. Cooke, eſqrs.	Dec. 3, 1767
Richard Rigby,	June 14, 1761
Edmund Burke;	Mar. 30, 1782
Iſaac Barré	July 27, 1782
Edmund Burke,	Apr. 8, 1782
W. Wynd. Grenville,	Dec. 30, 1783
W. W. Grenville, and lord Mulgrave,	Mar. 27, 1784

JOINT POSTMASTERS.

Earl of Beſborough; Hon. R. Hampden (lord Hampden).	
Earl of Egmont; Hon. R. Hampden,	Nov. 27, 1762
Lord Hyde; Hon. R. Hampden,	Sept. 10, 1763
Earl of Beſborough; Hon. R. Hampden,	July 20, 1765
Lord Grantham; Earl of Beſborough,	July 20, 1765
Earl of Hilſborough; Lord Le Deſpencer,	Dec. 27, 1766
Earl of Sandwich; Lord Le Deſpencer,	Jan. 20, 1768
Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne; Lord Le Deſpencer,	Dec. 19, 1770

Hon.

Hon. F. T. Carteret; Lord Barrington,	Jan.	1782
Hon. F. T. Carteret; Earl of Tankerville.	Apr. 10,	1782
Lord Foley; Hon. F. T. Carteret,	Apr. 11,	1782
Earl of Tankerville; Hon. F. Carteret,	Jan. 6,	1784
Earl of Clarendon; Hon. F. Carteret,	Aug.	1784

SECRETARIES at WAR.

Lord Barrington.		
Charles Townſhend,	Mar. 24,	1761
Welbore Ellis,	Feb. 27,	1763
Lord Barrington,	July 20,	1765
Charles Jenkinſon, (Ld. Hawkeſbury)	June	1778
Thomas Townſhend,	Mar. 30,	1782
Sir Geo. Young, Bart.	July 13,	1782
Rich. Fitzpatrick,	Apr. 12,	1783
Sir George Young, Bart.	Jan. 6,	1784

FIRST LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

Lord Anſon.		
Lord Halifax,	June 19,	1762
George Grenville,	Oct. 16,	1762
Lord Sandwich,	Apr. 16,	1763
Lord Egmont,	Sept. 9,	1763
Sir Charles Saunders,	Sept. 16,	1763
Lord Hawke,	Dec. 2,	1766
Lord Sandwich,	Jan. 12,	1771
Lord Keppel,	Mar. 30,	1782
Lord Howe,	Jan. 28,	1783
Lord Keppel,	Apr. 8,	1783
Lord Howe,	Dec. 30,	1783

TREASURERS of the NAVY.

George Grenville.		
Lord Barrington,	June 2,	1762
Lord Howe,	Aug. 9,	1765

Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.	Mar. 19,	1770
Welbore Ellis,	June	1777
Iſaac Barré,	Mar. 30,	1782
Hen. Dundas,	July 27,	1782
Cha. Townſhend,	Apr. 5,	1783
Hen. Dundas,	Dec. 30,	1783

VICE ADMIRALS of GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Anſon.		
Henry Oſborne,	Jan. 4,	1763
Lord Hawke,	Nov. 5,	1765
Sir Geo. Brydges (now lord) Rodney,		1781

REAR ADMIRALS of GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir William Rowley.		
Lord Hawke,	Jan. 4,	1763
Sir Charles Knowles,	Nov. 5,	1765
Sir Francis Holburne,	Oct.	1770
Sir Geo. Brydges (now lord) Rodney,	Aug. 17,	1771
George Darby, eſq.		1781

VICE ADMIRALS of SCOTLAND.

Earl Finlater.		
John, Earl of Hyndford,	Dec. 22,	1764
Earl of March,	Nov. 5,	1765
Earl of Breadalbane,		1776
Lord William Gordon,	Mar.	1782

MASTERS of GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Admiral Iſaac Townſhend.		
Sir Geo. Brydges (now lord) Rodney,	Nov. 30,	1765
Sir Francis Holburne,	June 15,	1771
Sir Charles Hardy,	Aug. 17,	1771
Sir Hugh Palliſer,	Sept.	1780

MASTER GENERALS of the ORDNANCE.

Earl Ligonier.	
Marquis of Granby,	May 14, 1763
Lord Viſcount Townſhend,	Oct. 17, 1772
Duke of Richmond,	Mar. 30, 1782
Lord Viſcount Townſhend,	Apr. 12, 1783
Duke of Richmond,	Dec. 27, 1783

LIEUTENANT GENERALS of the ORDNANCE.

Marquis of Granby.	
Lord Viſcount Townſhend,	May 14, 1763
Right hon. Henry Seymour Conway,	Oct. 24, 1767
Sir Jeffery (now lord) Amherſt,	Oct. 22, 1772
Sir William Howe,	Apr. 1782

COMMANDER in CHIEF.

Henry Seymour Conway,	Mar. 30, 1782
Sir Geo. Howard.	

A LIST of the SHERIFFS of each COUNTY, ſince the KING's Acceſſion, all of whom are Eſquires by virtue of their office.

(The Sheriffs for 1762 are not here given, the Roll of that Year in the Record Office being loſt, and alſo the File of Gazettes of that Year.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.

1760 Baker Coleman
1761 Robert Butcher
1762
1763 Sir Philip Monoux, Bart.
1764 William Pym
1765 Richard Edwards
1766 Philip Field
1767 Charles Cheſter
1768 John Cater
1769 William Farrer
1770 John Francklin
1771 Charles Barnett
1772 Sir Gillies Payne, Bart.
1773 John Howard
1774 John Crawley
1775 Geo. Pauncefort
1776 Chriſt.

1776 Chriſtopher Tower
1777 John Sayer Weal Reynel
1778 John Beeker
1779 Sir Rowland Alſton, Bart.
1780 W. Thornton Aſtell
1781 John Harvey
1782 Robert Thornton
1783 John Dilley
1784 Wm. Goldſmith
1785 Wm. Gibbard
1786 Matt. Rugely

BERKSHIRE.

1760 Cha. Wymondeſold
1761 James Theobald
1762
1763 John Hippiſley
1764 John Walter
1765 John Archer
1766 William Eaſt
1767 Charles Pye
1768 William Price
1769 John Cooke
1770 John Mount
1771 Sir Wm. Stonehouſe Bart.
1772 Stanlake Batſon
1773 Jeremiah Crutchley
1774 John Mayor
1775 Bartholomew Price
1776 Hugh Watts
1777 Henry Hall
1778 Clement Saxton
1779 Richard Smith
1780 John Grant
1781 Edward Loveden
1782 Charles Hall
1783 Jame Patey
1784 Charles Dalbiac
1785 Edward Thornhill
1786 Wm. Poyntz

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

1760 Thos. Saunders
1761 Sir John Vanhatten, Knt.
1762
1763 Joſeph Buckett
1764 Wm. Lloyd
1765 Wm. Backwell
1766 Geo. Rich. Carter
1767 Matt. Knapp
1768 W. Creſwell Wentworth.
1769 Geo. Wrighte
1770 Edmund Baſill
1771 Thos. Dorrel
1772 Sr. Wm. Lee, Bart.
1773 Rich. Reading
1774 Hen. Thos. Gott
1775 John Norris
1776 Rob. Campbell
1777 Benjamin Way
1778 George Shergold
1779 Jno. Carter Pollard
1780 Iſaac Ecles
1781 Joſeph Bullock
1782 Sr Jonathan Lovett, Bart.
1783 David Deviſme
1784 Rich. Scrimpſhire
1785 Thomas Saunders
1786 Thomas Wilkinſon

CAMBRIDGESHIRE and HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

1760 Philip Vavazor
1761 John Hagar.
1762
1763 John Garland
1764 Edw. Martin, jun.
1765 Thos. Cockayne
1766 John Goddard
1767 John Heathcote
1768 Edward Leeds
1769 James Collier
1770 Launcelot Browne
1771 Chriſto. Anſtey
1772 John Waddington
1773 Sir Charles Cope, Bart.
1774 John Hitch
1775 Daniel Swaine
1776 Rich. Reynolds
1777 Chriſt. Jeafferſon
1778 Chriſt. Potter
1779 Wm. Fellows
1780 Tho. Rumbold Hall
1781 John Johnſon
1782 Henry Poynter Standley
1783 William Vachell
1784 Thos. Shepheard
1785 John Crickloe Turner
1786 John Drage

CHESHIRE.

1760 Sir Peter Leiceſter, Bart.
1761 John Arden
1762
1763 John Alſagar
1764 Jno. Crewe of Crewe
1765 Hon. John Smith Barry
1766 Peter Brooke
1767 Sir Liſter Holt
1768 Henry Harvey
1769 Philip Egerton
1770 Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart.
1771 Jno. Crewe of Boleſworth
1772 Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart.
1773 Geo. Wilbraham
1774 Wm. Leche
1775 Thos. Patten
1776 John Aſtley
1777 Pet. Kyffin Hereon
1778 Wm. Tutton
1779 Jno. Bower Joddrell
1780 Samuel Barrow
1781 William Davenport
1782 Sir Peter Warburton Bart.
1783 Davis Davenport
1784 Thos. Willis
1785 Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache
1786 Hon Cornwall Legh

CORNWALL.

1760 Chriſt. Treiſe
1761 Nicholas Kempe
1762
1763 John Harriſon
1764 Hender Mounſteven
1765 Wm. Churchil
1766 Thos. Trefry
1767 John Careio
1768 Francis Kirkham
1769 John Blewitt
1770 Hugh Rogers
1771 John Call
1772 James Vivian
1773 William Harris
1774 John Price
1775 Peter Browne
1776 John Eliot
1777 Rich. Gulley
1778 John Stackhouſe
1779 Thos. Vyoyan
1780 Darell Trelawney
1781 Sir John St. Aubin, Bart.
1782 John Coryton
1783 Chriſt. Hawkins
1714 Joſeph Beauchamp
1785 Weſton Helyer
1786 Michael Nowell

CUMBERLAND.

1760 William Dalſton
1761 John Lanton
1762
1763 Henry Aglionby
1764 Henry Elliſon
1765 Samuel Irton
1766 John Chriſtian
1767 Thos. Lutwidge
1768 Sr Gilfred Lawſon, Bart.
1769 John Robinſon
1770 Sr. Mich. Le Fleming, Bart.
1771 John Spedding
1772 Wm. Hicks
1773 John Dixon
1774 Geo. Edw. Stanley
1775 Anthony Benn
1776 Roger Williamſon
1777 Robert Watters
1778 John Briſcoe
1779 William Haſell
1780 Chriſt. Aglionby
1781 Thos. Story
1782 Wm. Dacre
1783 Jno. Orfeur Yates
1784 John Chriſtian
1785 Edw. Knubley
1786 Sir James Graham, Bart.

DERBYSHIRE.

1760 Thos. Bainbrigge
1761 Samuel Shore
1762
1763 Thos. Holland
1764 Leonard Foſbrooke
1765 Joſeph Greaves
1766 Edw. Sachev. Pole
1767 John Twigg
1768 Sam.

1768 Sam. Crompton
1769 Brabazon Hallows
1770 Peter Nightingale
1771 Wm. Milnes
1772 Fred. Noel Clarke Mundy
1773 Sam. Rotheram
1774 Sir Henry Harper, Bart.
1775 Robert Cheyney
1776 Bache Thornhill
1777 Joſeph Baggaley Bradſhaw
1778 Francis Sturt
1779 Edward Sacheverell Sitwell
1780 Niger Bowyer Greſley
1781 Sam. Frith
1782 Richard Lowe
1783 Sir Edward Every, Bart.
1784 John Radford
1785 Herbert Greenſmith
1786 Robert Dale

DEVONSHIRE.

1760 Arſcot Bickford
1761 Sir John Davie, Bt.
1762
1763 Benedict Marwood Tucker
1764 Wm. Spicer
1765 Paul Orchard
1766 John Jones
1767 James Hamblyn
1768 Wm. Ilbert
7769 Thos. Northmore
7770 Henry Stevens
1771 Richard Doidge
1772 Charles Hayne
1773 Thomas Hull
1774 John Lyne
1775 Hn. Arth. Fellowes
1776 John Baring
1777 Geo. Croſs
1778 Humphry Hall
1779 Robert Lydſtor Newcomb
1780 Thos. Winſlow
1781 John Burridge Chelwick
1782 Sir John Wm. Pole, Bart.
1783 Fra. Roſe Drewe
1784 Thomas Lane
1785 Jn. Hen. Southcote
1786 Alex. Hamilton

DORSETSHIRE.

1760 Ralph Willet
1761 Wm. Pitt
1762
1763 Wm. Rich. junr.
1764 John Primcy
1765 John Primcy
1766 Thos. Robinſon
1767 Wm. Churchill of Dorcheſter
1768 James Gallop
1769 Wm Thorpe Holder
1770 James Dale
1771 John

1771 John Newton
1772 John Smith
1773 Henry Corniſh Henley
1774 Harvey Ekins
1775 George Gould
1776 John Meach
1777 George Snow
1778 Wm. Trenchard
1779 Robert Godden
1780 Peter Beckford
1781 Lew. Dymork Groſvenor Tregonwell
1782 Wm. Churchill of Henbury
1783 Fran. Jno. Browne
1784 Iſaac Sage
1785 Hon. Lionel Damer
1786 Hon. Wm. Portman

ESSEX.

1760 Thos. Towers
1761 Sir Charles Smyth, Bart.
1762
1763 Wm. Sheldon
1764 John Wilks
1765 Wm. Mildmay
1766 Joſeph Keeling
1767 Thos. Fytche
1768 Rich. Lomax Clay
1769 Dan. Mat. Mathew
1770 John Tyrell
1771 Chas. Raymond
1772 James Bouſaqunet
1773 John Archer
1774 Henry Lovibond Collins
1775 John Pardoe
1776 Edward Muilman Trench Chiſwell
1777 Henry Sperling
1778 Wm. Luſhington
1779 Wm. Godfrey
1780 Henry Hind Pelly
1781 Rich. Wyatt
1782 Wm. Dalby
1783 Jno. Godſalve Croſs
1784 Robert Preſton
1785 George Bowles
1786 Jno. Jolliffe Tuffnall

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

1760 Oneſiphorus Paul
1761 John Delaf Phelps
1762
1763 Sam. Paul of Rodburgh
1764 Giles Vaſh
1765 Rob. Dobyns Yate
1766 Wm. Dallaway
1767 Edm. Probyn
1768 John Guiſe
1769 Wm. Singleton
1770 George Smyth
1771 Thomas Maſter
1772 Edmund Waller
1773 Joſeph Pyrke
1774 Hen. Wyatt
1775 Sir Geo Smith, Bart.
1776 Hen. Lippincott
1777 William Hayward Winſtone
1778 Edward

1778 Edward Sampſon
1779 James Dutton
1780 Sir Oneſipherous Paul, Bart.
1781 John Morris
1782 Chas. Hayward
1783 Joſeph Roberts
1784 Giles Greenaway
1785 John Niblett
1786 Charles Coxe

HAMPSHIRE, ſee SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

1760 James Hereford
1761 John Cottrell Brookes
1762
1763 George Terry
1764 Edward Greenly
1765 Wm. Watſon
1766 Harcourt Aubrey
1767 Jno. Peploe Birch
1768 Richard Gorges
1769 William Nourſe
1770 Price Clutton
1771 Sir Chandos Hoſkyns, Bart.
1772 John Skipp
1773 Uvedale Price
1774 John Stratford Collins
1775 John Freeman
1776 James King
1777 Wm. Matthews
1778 John Caldecot
1779 John Salway
1780 Bell Lloyd
1781 Edm. Patteſhall
1782 Fran. Wm. Thos. Brydges
1783 Tomkins Dew
1784 James Walwyn
1785 Sir Hungerford Hoſkyns, Bart.
1786 Sir Edw. Boughton, Bart.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

1760 Benja. Freeman
1761 John Aſhfordby
1762
1763 John Cope Freeman
1764 David Williams
1765 Bibye Lake
1766 John Seare
1767 Sam. Whitbread
1768 Lionel Lyde
1769 Jeremiah Raymont Hadſley
1770 Henry Greene
1771 Geo. Preſcott
1772 Sam. Moody
1773 John Dorrien
1774 Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.
1775 Rich. Emmett
1776 Thomas Harwood
1777 John Serancke
1778 Thos. Blackmore
1779 Richard Baker
1780 John Hunter
1781 Thos.

1781 Thos. Clutterbuck, junr.
1782 John Michie
1783 Robert Mackay
1784 John Thos. Ellis
1785 Wm. Phillimore
1786 Jeremiah Mills

KENT.

1760 Thomas Wilſon
1761 Wm. Jumper
1762
1763 Wm. Gordon
1764 Hen. Goodwin
1765 Sir Richard Bettenſon, Bart.
1766 Wm. Wilſon
1767 James Whatman
1768 Richard Hulſe
1769 Wm. Wheatley
1770 John Toke
1771 Wm. Dan. Maſter
1772 James Flint
1773 Joſias Fuller Farrer
1774 Wiltſhire Emmett
1775 Granville Wheeler
1776 Wm. Phil. Perring
1777 Benjamin Harene
1778 John Ward
1779 Wm. Slade
1780 Robert Burrow
1781 John Cator
1782 Samuel Boys
1783 Henry Hawley
1784 Charles Boote
1785 Edw. Knatchbull
1786 Thomas Hallet Hodges

LEICESTERSHIRE.

1760 Sir Wm. Halford, Bart.
1761 Sir Geo. Beaumont, Bart.
1762
1763 Edward Wm. Hartopp, of Little Dally
1764 John Weſton
1765 Ambroſe Saunders
1766 Chas. James Packe
1767 Joſeph Cradock
1768 Chas. Dawſon
1769 Sir Chas. Halford, Bart.
1770 Chas Heſilrige
1771 Lebbins Humfrey
1772 John Peach Hungerford
1773 William Shallcroſs Maſon
1774 Clemt. Winſtanley
1775 John Simpſon
1776 Robert Haymes
1777 Robert Abney
1778 Wm. Hurſt
1779 Chas. Morris
1780 Thos. Babbington
1781 Edmund Craddock Hartopp of Newbold
1782 Sir John Palmer, Bart.
1783 Cha. Loraine Smith
1784 Cha. Grave Hudſon
1785 William Vann
1786 William Herrick

LINCOLNSHIRE.

1760 Clement Trafford
1761 William Roe
1762
1763 Wm. Gildas
1764 Marmadu. Tomline
1765 Thos. Williamſon
1766 John Somerſcales
1767 Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart.
1768 Joſeph Walls
1769 John Hopkinſon
1770 Edward Parker
1771 Charles Anderſon Pelham
1772 Montague Cholmley
1773 John Key
1774 Michael Newton
1775 John Nelthorpe of Little Grimſby
1776 Thomas Douglas
1777 Sir Chriſto. Whichcote, Bart.
1778 Sir John Thorold, Bart.
1779 John Maddiſon
1780 Sir Charles Bucks, Bart.
1781 Edw. Nelthorpe of Scawby
1782 Wm. Pennyman
1783 Sir Jeniſon William Gordon, Bart.
1784 George Wm. Johnſon
1785 Chas. Chaplin
1786 Samuel Graves

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

1760 William Curr
1761 William Phillips
1762
1763 Allen Lord
1764 Wm. Lloyd
1765 Solomon Jones of Llandilo
1766 Wm. Winſmore
1767 Thos. John Medlicott
1768 Richard Lucas
1769 James Duberly
1770 Chas. Milbourne
1771 Thos. Fletcher
1772 Thos. Fydell
1773 Morgan Lewis
1774 James Davis
1775 Wm. Nicholls
1776 Phil. M. Hardwick
1777 Edmund Probyn
1778 Charles Price
1779 Wm. Adams Williams
1780 Thos. Hooper
1781 Wm. Jones of Naſh
1782 Edw. Thomas
1783 Eliſha Biſcoe
1784 Chriſto. Chambre
1785 William Rees
1786 Robt. Salusbury

NORFOLK.

1760 John Berney
1761 Wm. Churchman
1762
1763 Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart.
1764 John Davis
1765 Wm. Wigget Bulwer
1766 John Norris
1767 Criſp Molineux
1768 Wm. Woodley
1769 Edm. Rolfe, junr.
1770 John Micklethwaite
1771 Wm. Smith
1772 John Lombe
1773 Edw. Haſe
1774 Thos. Lobbe Chute
1775 Brigg Fountain
1776 Nicholas Styleman
1777 Chas. Garneys
1778 Sir Henry Peyton, Bart.
1779 John Berney Petre
1780 Sir Thomas Beauchamp Procter, Bart.
1781 Robt Lee Doughty
1782 Henry Lee Warner
1783 Sir Martin B. Folkes, Bart.
1784 Sir Thos. Durrant, Bart.
1785 Edw. Stracey
1786 Francis Long

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

1760 Sir William Dalbin, Bart.
1761 Thos. Ward.
1762
1763 Sir Michael Danvers, Bart.
1764 Sir Booth Williams, Bart.
1765 John Harper
1766 Sir George Robinſon, Bart.
1767 Sir Jas. Langham, Bart.
1768 Thos. Powys
1769 Thos. Langton
1770 Lucy Knightley
1771 Sir William Wake
1772 Francis Beynon
1773 Wm. Hanbury
1774 Leonard Burton
1775 John Clarke
1776 Sir Juſtinian Iſham, Bart.
1777 Robt. Andrews
1778 John Plomer
1779 Roger Parker
1780 Benja. Kidney
1781 Nicolls Rainsford
1782 Henry Sawbridge
1783 Mich. Woodhull
1784 Richard Kerby
1785 Lucas Ward
1786 Iſaac Pocock

NORTHUMBERLAND.

1760 Robt. Bewick
1761 Alex. Collingwood, of Unſhank
1762
1763 Jno. Wm. Bacon
1764 Chriſto. Reed
1765 Matthew Forſter
1766 Hen. Collingwood of Cornhill
1767 Hilton Lawſon
1768 Bryan Burrell
1769 Michael Pearſon
1770 John Simpſon
1771 Thos. Cha. Bigge
1772 Francis Blake
1773 Wm. Lewes
1774 Sir Wm. Loraine, Bart.
1775 Walter Trevelyan
1776 John Aſkew
1777 William Ord
1778 Thomas Carr
1779 Daniel Craſter
1780 Andrew Robinſon Bowes
1781 Chas. Brandling
1782 Calverley Bewicke
1783 Wm. Hargrave
1784 Sir Fran. Blake
1785 Sir Henry Liddel, Bart.
1786 James Allgood

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

1760 Ralph Edge
1761 Sam. Gordon
1762
1763 Daniel Gach
1764 Charles Melliſh
1765 Wm. Ellis
1766 Geo. Brown
1767 Sir Gervas Clifton, Bart.
1768 John Bell
7769 Robert Foſter
7770 Urban Hall
1771 Geo. Douſtan
1772 Geo. Neville
1773 Jno. Weſcomb Emmerton
1774 Joſeph Pocklengton
1775 Cornelius Launder
1776 Abel Smith, junr.
1777 John Muſters
1778 Wm. Bilbie
1779 Wm. Denniſon
1780 Charles Vere Daſhwood
1781 Launcelot Rolleſton
1782 John Litchfield
1783 Jno. Gilbert Cooper
1784 Pendock Veale
1785 Sherbrooke Lowe
1786 Anth. Hartſhorne

OXFORDSHIRE.

1760 Sam. Trotman of Bucknell
1761 Charles Rice
1762
1763 Edw. Horn
1764 Abel Dotting
1765 Arthur Anneſly
1766 Thos. Rawlinſon
1767 Wm. Ledwell
1768 Stuckley Bayntun
1769 Fienes Trotman of Shelfwell
1770 Francis Waſtie
1771 Wm. Draper
1772 Thos. Willarts
1773 John Buſh
1774 William Nedham
1775 Henry Barber
1776 Oldfield Bowles
1777 John Weyland
1778 Charles Burrell
1779 Edw. Witts
1780 Robt. Langford
1781 Rich. Paul Joddrel
1782 Wm. Phillips
1783 Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart.
1784 Arthur Anneſley
1785 John Lenthall, jun.
1786 Joſeph Grote

RUTLANDSHIRE.

1760 Charles Roberts
1761 Henry Dove
1762
1763 John Batſon
1764 Edw. Hunt
1765 Wm. Lawrence
1766 James Tipſtaff
1767 John Redlington
1768 Henry Shield
1769 Edw. Siſmy
1770 John Boyal
1771 Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.
1772 Joſeph Stubbings
1773 John Palmer
1774 Robert Walker
1775 John Cooke
1776 Henry Sharpe
1777 Robert Hotchkin
1778 Geo. Godfrey
1779 John Freer, junr.
1780 Nedham Chelſelden
1781 Thos. Saunders
1782 Tobias Hippeſley
1783 John Bellars
1784 John Hawkins
1785 Thos. Falkner
1786 Thos. Baines

SHROPHSHIRE.

1760 Thomas Jones
1761 John Smitheman
1762
1763 Robert Burton
1764 Edward Rogers
1765 John Topp
1766 Charles Pigott of Peploe
1767 Thomas

1767 Thomas Otley
1768 Edward Botterell
1769 John Owen
1770 Richard Morhall, junr.
1771 Joſeph Griffiths
1772 Nicolas Smith
1773 Robert Dod
1774 Robert Pigott of Chetwyn
1775 John Charlton Kinchant
1776 Thos. Jelfe Powys
1777 Dudley Ackland
1778 Robert Corbett
1779 Thomas Eyton
1780 Edward Horne
1781 Edward Charles Windſor
1782 Charles Walcot
1783 Iſaac Hawkins Browne
1784 William Child
1785 Robert More
1786 Sir R. Leighton, Bt.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

1760 Sir Wm. Yea, Bt.
1761 John Adams
1762
1763 Samuel Dodington
1764 William Hellyar of Eaſt Coker
1765 Paris Taylor
1766 James Tooker
1767 William Provis
1768 John Helliar of Hinton St. George
1769 William Rodbard of Evercreech
1770 Nathaniel Webb
1771 Thos. Coward, Jun.
1772 Henry Bodbard of Mariott
1773 John Hugh Smith
1774 John Old Georford
1775 Sir Thomas Champneys, Bt.
1776 Thomas Wilkins Morgan
1777 Sir John Trevelyan Bart.
1778 Thomas Horner
1779 Samuel Baker
1780 Edward Elton
1781 John Ford
1782 James Ireland
1783 Peter Sherſton
1784 Andrew Gay
1785 Richard Croſs
1786 James Stephens

SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.

1760 William Bennet
1761 George Pawlett
1762
1763 Joſeph Portal
1764 Sir Thos. Worſley Bart.
1765 Sir Edward Hulſe, Bart.
1766 George Garnier
1767 Triſtram Huddleſton Jerevoiſe
1768 Chaloner Ogle
1769 Thomas

1769 Thomas Prior
1770 Francis Hugouin
1771 Edward Goddard
1772 James Rodney
1773 Sir Rich. Worſley, Bart.
1774 John Fleming
1775 Goodyer St. John
1776 John Walter
1777 Aſcanius William Senior
1778 Michael Scott
1779 Charles Coles
1780 Thomas South
1781 Benjamin Smith
1782 Sir Wm. Oglander Bart.
1783 William Powlet Pawlett
1784 Sir John Carter, Knt.
1785 Sir John Whalley Gardiner, Bart.
1786 Tho. Clerk Jervoiſe

STAFFORDSHIRE

1760 John Dolphin
1761 Jeremiah Smith
1762
1763 John Sneyd
1764 William Annett
1765 John Hodgetts
1766 William Inge
1767 Edw. Mainwaring
1768 Francis Eld
1769 Clement Kinneſsley
1770 John Marſh
1771 Thomas Hoo
1772 Sir Thos. Broughton, Bart.
1773 Thomas Whitby
1774 Nathaniel Barrett
1775 John Williamſon
1776 William Tennant
1777 John Turton
1778 John Swintſen
1779 Edward Walhouſe Okeover
1780 Ralph Floyer
1781 John Jervis
1782 Charles Tollet
1783 Richard Gildart
1784 John Edenſer Heathcote
1785 Thomas Stevenſon
1786 Thomas Parker

SUFFOLK.

1760 Thos. Thorowgood
1761 Thomas Moſeley
1762
1763 Ezekiel Sparke
1764 Sir John Blois, Bt.
1765 George Golding
1766 William Wollaſton
1767 William Chapman
1768 Oſborne Fuller
1769 Hutchinſon Mure
1770 Eleazer Davy
1771 John Freſton Scrivner
1772 Nathaniel Acton
1773 Thomas

1773 Thomas Maynard
1774 Edmund Tyrell
1775 Richard Moore
1776 John Frere
1777 Robert Sparrow
1778 Reginald Rabbett
1779 John Sheppard
1780 Samuel Ruſh
1781 Charles Kent
1782 William Middleton
1783 Robert Trotman of Ipſwich
1784 John Wenyeve
1785 Sir Thomas Gooch Bart.
1786 James Sewell

SURRY

1760 Thomas Bridges
1761 John Dawſon
1762
1763 Thomas Page
1764 James Morris
1765 John Hughes, jun.
1766 John Small, jun.
1767 John Durand
1768 Richard Barwell
1769 John Thornton
1770 Sir Richard Hotham
1771 Thomas Kent
1772 Morgan Price
1773 Richard Earle Bedford
1774 Thomas James
1775 Iſaac Akerman
1776 George Ward
1777 William Brightwell Sumner
1778 Lewin Smith
1779 James Bourdieu
1780 Charles Eyre
1781 William Northly
1782 Abraham Pitches
1783 Henry Boulton
1784 William Alderſey
1785 James Payne of Chertſey
1786 Theodore Henry Broadhead

SUSSEX.

1760 John Aldridge
1761 Wm. Thomas, jun.
1762
1763 Thomas Fowle
1764 John Pay
1765 Samuel Leves
1766 John Burges
1767 James Wood
1768 John Paine
1769 John Laker
1770 William Weſtbrook Richardſon, Eaſt Taring
1771 Wm. Richardſon of Miland
1772 William Gratwicke
1773 Kemble Whateley
1774 George Peckham
1775 Thomas Baker
1776 Edw. Hutchinſon
1777 Thomas Kemp
1778 Colville Bridger
1779 John Harriſon
1780 Sir Jn. Bridger, Kt.
1781 William Peachey
1782 William

1782 William Frankland
1783 John Norton
1784 Thomas Dennett
1785 Wm. Nelthorpe
1786 Francis Sergiſon

WARWICKSHIRE

1760 Miller Sadler
1761 And. Hackett, jun.
1762
1763 Iſaac Spooner
1764 John Knightſley
1765 Robert Child
1766 John Bree
1767 Egerton Bagot
1768 John Parthericke
1769 George Lucy
1770 Sir Charles Shuckburgh, Bart
1771 Sir Wm. Wheeler, Bart.
1772 John Venor
1773 William Grove
1774 William Holbeck
1775 Seth Nelſon
1776 Sir Thos. Gooch, Bart.
1777 George Townſhend
1778 Charles Bowyer
1779 Samuel Aylworth
1780 Hon. Chriſt. Wiſe
1781 John Webb
1782 Rowland Farmer Okeover
1783 John Neale
1784 Francis Burdett
1785 Joſeph Boultbee
1786 John Taylor

WILTSHIRE.

1760 Geo. Flower
1761 Scroop Egerton
1762
1763 John Talbot
1764 Walter Long
1765 Benja. Adamſon
1766 Edw. Medlicott
1767 Edw. Goddard
1768 Edm. Lambert
1769 William Talk
1770 —— Maundrell
1771 William Langham Jones
1772 Hen. Pennruddock Wyndham
1773 Edw. Poor
1774 Thomas Eſtcourt
1775 Francis Dugdale Aſtley
1776 Wm. Northey
1777 John Colborne
1778 Wm. Beach
1779 Robert Cooper
1780 Paul Cobb Methuen
1781 Wm. Hayter
1782 Wm. Bowles
1783 Thos. Huſſey
1784 Wm. Chaſin Grove
1785 James Sutton
1786 Seymour Wraughton

1760 John

WORCESTERSHIRE.

1760 John Timbrell
1761 Richard Caſe
1762
1763 Benjamin Johnſon
1764 Rowland Berkeley
1765 Edward Winwood
1766 Thomas Cookes
1767 Sir Hubert P. Pakington, Bart.
1768 Thomas Burry, jun.
1769 Edward Knight, jun.
1770 John Martin
1771 Edmond Pytts
1772 Chas. Watkins Meyſey
1773 John Triſtram
1774 John Hurtle
1775 Samuel Weſt
1776 Joſiah Dinely
1777 Samuel Netherton
1778 Edw. Whitecombe
1779 John Foſter
1780 Richard Amphlett
1781 John Darke
1782 Joſeph Berwicke
1783 Jonathan Pytts
1784 Thomas Bund
1785 Richard Bourne Charlett
1786 George Perrott

YORKSHIRE.

1760 James Shuttleworth
1761 Sir Jn. Liſter Kaye, Bart.
1762
1763 Boynton Langley
1764 Sir William Fowles, Bart.
1765 Sir Thomas Wentworth, Bart.
1766 Thomas Thornhill
1767 Thos. Arthington
1768 Sir Geo. Strickland, Bart.
1769 Sir James Ibbetſon, Bart.
1770 Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.
1771 Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart.
1772 Sir Wm. St. Quintin, Bart.
1773 Sir Marmaduke Aſty Wyvill, Bart.
1774 Mann Horſefield
1775 Sir Geo. Armitage, Bart.
1776 Giles Earle
1777 Bacon Frank
1778 Jn. Sawrey Morrett
1779 Thos. Dunſcombe
1780 Wm. Bethel
1781 Humphrey Oſbaldiſton
1782 John Ingleby
1783 Sir Robert Darcy Hildyard, Bart.
1784 Wm. Dandy
1785 Sir Thos. Turner Slinſby, Bart.
1786 Rich. Langley

ORDER of PRECEDENCY.

King's Children and Grand Children
——— Brethren
——— Uncles
——— Nephews
Archbiſhop of Canterbury
Lord Chancellor, or, Keeper, if a Baron
Archbiſhop of York
Lord Treaſurer
Lord Preſident } if Barons
Lord PrivySeal
Lord Great Chamberlain
Lord High Conſtable
Lord Marſhal } above all Peers of the
Lord High Admiral ſame degree.
Lord Steward of theHouſehold
Dukes
Marquiſſes
Dukes eldeſt Sons
Earls
Marquiſſes eldeſt Sons
Dukes younger Sons
Viſcounts
Earls eldeſt Sons
Marquiſſes younger Sons
Secretary of State, if a Biſhop
Biſhop of London
——— Durham
——— Wincheſter
Biſhops
Secretary of State, if a Baron
Barons
Speaker of the Houſe of Commons
Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal
Viſcounts eldeſt Sons
Earls younger Sons
Barons eldeſt Sons
Knights of the Garter
Privy Counſellors

Chancellor

Chancellor of the Exchequer
——— of the Duchy
Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench
Maſter of the Rolls
Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas
Chief Baron of the Exchequer
Judges and Barons of the Coif
Knights Banneret, if made in the field
Viſcounts younger Sons
Barons younger Sons
Baronets
Knights Banneret
Knights of the Bath
Knights Bachelors
Baronets eldeſt Sons
Knights eldeſt Sons
Baronets younger Sons
Knights younger Sons
Colonels
Serjeants at Law
Doctors Graduate
Eſquires
Gentlemen
Yeomen
Tradeſmen
Artificers
Labourers

Iriſh Peers rank after Peers of equal Titles with themſelves. Thus Iriſh Dukes rank immediately after Engliſh Dukes, Iriſh Marquiſſes after Engliſh Marquiſſes, and ſo on,

Married Women and Widows are entitled to the ſame Rank among each other, as their huſbands would have reſpectively borne between themſelves, except ſuch Rank is merely profeſſional or official; and unmarried Women to the ſame Rank as their eldeſt Brothers would have among Men, during the Lives of their Fathers.

Maids of Honour rank next after Barons Daughters.

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ADDENDA.

(Continued from Volume First.)

INQUISITION confirmed by the Emperor, 1228.
Knights of the round table, ſuppoſed to have been inſtituted by Arthur, the firſt king of the Britons, 516; inſtituted again at Windſor, 1344.
Languages. See Sclavi.
Leoniſts. See Vaudois.
Louvaine, Barony of, created 1784. (name Percy.)
Montague of Boughton, Barony of, created 1786. (Montague)
National debt, act paſſed to diſcharge it annually, 1786.
Neſtorian hereſy appeared 428; made rapid progreſs in the Eaſt, 435; propagated in Aſia and Perſia, 486. See Neſtorius, vol. 2.
Norway conquered by Harold Harfagre, king of Denmark, about 870; Chriſtianity made the national eſtabliſhment, 945.
Nova Scotia re-peopled by the American refugees at the cloſe of the American war.
Patri paſſians. See Sabellians.
Poland, houſe of Piaſt began 830; ditto of Jaghellon, 1383; crown became truly elective 1573. See Sclavi.
Pruſſia, Fred. II. king of, died Aug. 17, 1786, aged 73. See Sclavi.
Sabellians were called at Rome Patri paſſians.
Sackville, Lord, tried for military diſobedience, and cenſured, Auguſt 1760.
Sadduces, ſect of, founded by Sadock, a Jewiſh rabbi, who flouriſhed about 220 years before Chriſt.
Socinians. See Socinus.
Sorbonne college of theology, Paris, founded, 1256, by Rob. Sorbonne, confeſſor to Louis IX.

Sound, a toll for a paſſage through the, was paid ſo early as 1348, but then it was voluntary, for the ſupport of lighthouſes, &c. now it is part of the Daniſh revenue.

Spinning, a new method of, invented by Mr. Arkwright of Lancaſhire, 1768.

Suffield, Barony of, created 1786. (name Harbord.)

Surname. See firname.

Tables aſtronomical; after the Alphonſine, (which ſee) Copernicus prepared a ſet, and after him Reinholdus formed the Prutenic tables; the Daniſh were publiſhed by Longomontanus.

Tamuz, the fourth month of the Jewiſh year, and anſwering to June and July.

Water ſold in the Weſt Indies at 1s. the pail full, 1731.

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